community council displeased by frat report

By MICHAEL MARCH

The report of the Fraternity Fact Finding Committee was the sole topic of discussion at the April 12 meeting of the Community Council. The Committee's report met with generally unfavorable opinion.

Alan Levy '74, citing the omission of a detailed account of the fraternities' legal and financial situation, said he was "disappointed with the report as a whole." A "reasonable report" of the financial standing of the fraternities should specify "who owns the land and who owns the buildings." Coach Robert Pfeiffer, chairman of the Fact Finding Committee, said that ownership wasn't considered a "crucial issue" by the Committee.

Assistant Professor Michael Greenwood (Biology) said Middlebury students want an alternative to the current eating options and social life. On the basis of a recent poll, Greenwood said most students wouldn't join a fraternity. "Fraternities don't fit the bill," he said. Dean of the College Dennis O'Brien responded that the College is "not in a position financially" to develop eating and social alternatives.

Curt Viebranz '75 felt there is a "black cloud hanging over this whole thing." Viebranz, "at the risk of not being invited to your (Dean O'Brien's) house for dinner again," quoted him as saying, before the release of the report, that O'Brien doesn't "put much stock in this report" and "won't pay much attention to it."

O'Brien's disagreement with the report is based on the Committee's discounting of the financial situation as a "central issue." President of the College James Armstrong agreed with O'Brien, calling the fraternities' financial position a "fundamental matter."

The Community Council officially received the Fact Finding Committee's report. The focus of the meeting then shifted to consideration of the Dean's proposals for fraternities and revisions in them presented by the Student Forum Working Group on Fraternities.

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photo by nicholas andros

Arthur DeLoy

deloy defends burlington strike

By JOCELYN SAMUELS

On Wednesday, April 10, Arthur DeLoy, business manager for the Laborers International Union of North America #522, located in Burlington, came to speak on the Middlebury campus, on behalf of the construction workers engaged in negotiation conflicts with the Pizzagalli Company of Burlington. His basic claim was that the construction contractors "have undertaken to subvert the workers' right to collective bargaining through an attempt to smash their unions within the building industry."

In outlining the history of the conflict, DeLoy stated that Pizzagalli's first step was to assign an unqualified and inexperienced employee, Gary Warner, to negotiate a contract. The Union's essential demands in this primary negotiation were a union security clause, (which states that after the eighth day on a union job, a worker must either join the union or leave the job), a subcontract clause, (i.e. if Pizzagalli subcontracts to Company X, Company X is bound by the same regulations with respect to workers as Pizzagalli), a Labor Forum to judge disputes, and a guarantee that if workers show up for work on a sunny day without having been previously told that there

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salmon raps irrational land use and primacy of superhighways

By BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

Governor Thomas Salmon of Vermont visited Middlebury on April 15. He spoke first at the Middlebury Inn, at the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce and the League of Woman Voters, and later at the College, at the invitation of Environmental Quality.

Governor Salmon spoke about land use planning in both of his talks. He stated that the purpose of land use planning is to provide a "basic handle, a basic veto, on the growth-at-all-costs syndrome."

Salmon explained that the Land Use Bill is not against growth, but aims to "accomodate growth" within reasonable limits. Under the Bill, the state government could veto certain types of growth which are not "rational."

Governor Salmon said that a great deal of "chaos" had been created by the attitude that land was a "commodity" rather than a natural resource. This attitude has resulted in scattered development.

However, the "high public and economic costs of this (scattered) growth," and its bad effect on the environment are now being recognized, the Governor suggested.

At first, the Land Use Plan was "victimized by being termed an "environmental or conservation or preservation initiative," according to Salmon. He said these labels hurt the bill.

An argument can be made in favor of land use planning without ever mentioning the environment, the Governor stated. "It costs more in terms of economic costs, absolute development costs, and social costs," if growth is scattered and not "nucleated."

Governor Salmon stated, "Now we've woken up and we've taken a look at the true costs of development." He explained that land use planning "must place a premium on nucleated growth."

There is a "back to the land movement" in the United States today, Salmon explained. The Land Use Bill aims to develop a "climate and a structure" for people who wish to live in the country. "And I say, without a land use mechanism, 'No way'."

Governor Salmon also said that a shortage of food could soon become "one of the most profound disasters. This country desperately needs every acre of tillable land it can find." Land use planning would help to preserve agricultural land as a natural resource, Salmon noted.

The Land Use Bill "must be understood by the people of the state before it can be sold," he continued. The reason the bill didn't get very far this year was that it was too long and complicated, Salmon thinks.

photo by nicholas andros

The Big Three: Gov. Salmon, Tom Plumb, President Armstrong

Salmon also spoke in favor of a National Land Use Plan, which he called the "essence of simplicity." Under this plan, the federal government would provide states with "a modest amount of money"

However, some "Neanderthals" in Congress are attacking the bill, Salmon charged.

Governor Salmon refuted the "private rights" argument against land use planning. He said that people who use this argument equate private rights with the right to exploit the nation's resources at everyone's expense.

Highway Program

In his talk at the Middlebury Inn, Governor Salmon spoke about the state's highway program.

Salmon stated that the Highway Department's first objective is to complete the Interstate Highways within the state. He said a "moral commitment" was made to finish these roads.

However, Governor Salmon stressed the fact that highways are only one part of "the whole transportation problem," and said he wished to "depress their importance in the public mind."

The state legislature has just enacted a bill which would create a Transportation Advisory Board, Salmon said. The bill puts all transportation areas in the state under the same umbrella.

Speaking at the college, Governor Salmon presented an "historical narrative" of the "so-called" energy crisis to provide some perspective on the "boat we find ourselves in."

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is organic farming feasible?

By GINNI JONES

EQ presented a panel discussion entitled "The Feasibility of Large Scale Organic Farming in America," on April 17, in Proctor Lounge. The panel included Charles Mraz, a Middlebury beekeeper; Stewart Harnish, and Francis Angier, both organic farmers; Wilfred Kelly, a member of the Vermont State Department; Dr. George McCollum, an entomologist from UVM; an agronomist from the State Extension Service.

The first panel member to speak was Charles Mraz. He used the example of cotton production in Mexico to show that organic farming is economically feasible. A normal cotton farm usually runs well for about five years, but then production falls off rapidly, according to Mraz. The cotton costs more to produce than it is worth because of the constant use of expensive chemicals.

The soil is so harmed by pesticides that it takes about five years to ready it for new crops. Because of this damage Mexico is "considering biological control of cotton production," Mraz said.

He concluded, "There is no question that if as much money was spent on biological controls, as is spent on chemical controls, things would have gone along much better."

Stewart Harnish explained that his approach to organic farming was "labor-intensive" as opposed to "machinery-intensive." In other words, organic farming is much less efficient than normal methods. He stressed that only four per cent of our population work on farms.

This small number is only possible through the use of "labor-saving chemicals." Therefore, he concluded that he "doubts the feasibility of feeding the country with organic farming, if you maintain the present economic system."

Another organic farmer, Francis Angier, stated that he had "been around the whole circle." He had started farming organically, was persuaded to use chemicals and pesticides, but returned to organic farming because of poor crop yields, and crop diseases.

"Philosophically, we have a responsibility to preserve that six to eight inches of top soil," Angier said. He added that the only way to accomplish this is "not to separate the livestock which provides the manure needed to enrich the land, from the crop that feeds the livestock."

Angier claimed that chemically fertilized corn costs five times as much to raise as corn fertilized organically.

He also stressed that it would not be possible, as Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz suggests, to have fewer people in agriculture.

photo by andy siegel

Organic Farming Panel

"I don't argue with the organic concept," stated Wilfred Kelly. "However, the organic materials have come from somewhere." He added, "If we improve our own land, we take away from other land."

Kelly mentioned that both biological chemical pest controls are "hard to come by," and expensive. He said, "They have to be effective and do less harm to the crops and people than the pest they control." "We don't like to kill people," he added.

"But," Kelly said, "we must find a way to feed all the people." There may be a "happy medium" between the use of chemical and biological controls.

Dr. George McCollum claimed, "If we stabilize population, other problems will fall into place." He said that the people starving "couldn't care less if their food was grown organically or with chemicals."

McCollum explained that biological pest controls are most effective on immigrant insect species. Sometimes it is

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love finds love goddess' head

By JOCELYN SAMUELS

The John Hamilton Fulton lecture on Tuesday, April 16, brought Iris Love, an archeologist of considerable stature to the Middlebury campus. Ms. Love discovered the Temple of Aphrodite at Cnidus, and claims to have discovered the head of the famed nude Aphrodite sculpted by Praxiteles. As an introduction, Dean Dennis O'Brien provided brief background sketches of both Fulton and Ms. Love. Fulton was a banker who evidently knew how to hold onto money, while Ms. Love is a graduate of Smith College and holds degrees from the University of Ferrenze and Cooper Union.

Ms. Love has been the center of a controversy that began November 8, 1970, when she claimed that a head found in the basement of the British Museum was actually that of the Aphrodite of Cnidus, carved by Praxiteles and famed and revered during ancient times. The head was first brought to the Museum in 1859, along with 350 other pieces, by Sir Charles Newton, Keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities. Ms. Love came under fire from many critics (among them Professor Bernard Ashmole and Erkinger Schwarzenberg), who questioned how a statue of Aphrodite came to be found in a temple dedicated to Demeter, and who suggested that the head was one of Persephone.

Ms. Love maintained, however, that the measurements of heads of copies agreed with those of the found head, and that the treatment of the stone (i.e. burnishing, to make it more skin-like) was similar to that of other Praxiteles' statues: those of Hermes and the infant Dionysus. Ms. Love also stated that the head had none of the identifying attributes of Persephone:

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salmon defends bottle ban

By LUCIA SOLORZANO

Governor Thomas Salmon of Vermont expressed his views on environmental planning and stressed New England's growing energy needs at a discussion following an evening lecture on Monday, April 15.

Salmon in a question and answer session, explained the separation of his support for land use planning from his environmental concerns. He stated that an environmental argument could easily be made for the land use planning bill, yet this is what he felt plagued the bill's passage.

The Governor also noted a number of economic hinderances. He felt the bill would never be passed until "Farmers, businessmen, and all major interest groups really believe, one, that the issue is serious, and two, that the document is one they can reasonably understand.

Governor Salmon noted this lack of conprehension in the future of passage of the Vermont Plan. He felt the Vermont bill was somewhat complicated and left too many questions unanswered to obtain general public support.

Salmon backs the proposed National Land Use Planning Bill and will be the first witness for the bill at its hearings during the week of April 20. Salmon described the national plan as "essentially simple" and sees it as "a kind of commitment to the nation that it is time for the national concern for what the country will look like ten or twenty years hence."

Bottle Ban

Salmon thinks the bottle ban with the five-cent deposit on bottles of non-competitive beers has helped to clean up the highways and streamways. He noted that there are economic problems for retailers in small areas where there has been a decrease in sales with the increase in the price of the product. The price of beer has been raised to provide for the return of the deposit.

The Governor said he had tried to strengthen the law by eliminating flip top cans and by urging the use of "unimetal" cans. As a third provision Salmon would like to have standardized glass containers for all brewers in the state. The price of the deposit, he claimed, would then drop from five cents to two cents and the drop in the price of the product would reduce the competitive advantage for some brewers.

Governor Salmon declared, "We need to send a message to Milwaukee. We need to say we want bottled beer to be sold in returnable, reusable cans."

Salmon also responded to the problem of solid waste disposal in Vermont. The bill providing for a comprehensive solid waste disposal plan failed in the state, though the plan has appeared successful in Connecticut. The difference is that Vermont is rural, the Governor noted, and may not have sufficient financial resources to support such a waste disposal project over a widespread area.

Environment vs Energy

Responding to a question about the conflict between protecting the environment and meeting New England's great energy demands, the Governor again stressed, "we have zero capacity to refine products in New England." He added that the Alaskan pipeline would have no impact on New England and had been designed to aid California, the West, and even Japan. New England, he stated, had better start developing her own region.

Salmon announced that he is developing a paper to present to the New England Governors' Conference, of which he will be chairman this year. The paper is an intensive and detailed energy proposal for the area.

The Governor cited hydroelectric power as having "the fewest environmental problems." He explained that the Dickey-Lincoln project in Maine consists of the damming of a few rivers and the impoundment of some lakes in "the most remote... and relatively remote" northern areas of the state.

He said, "I'll have to admit it would do some environmental damage, but what

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the middlebury campus

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faculty views winter term and tenure proposals... and streaker

By BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

The faculty held its eighth monthly meeting of the academic year on April 8 in Munroe Faculty Lounge. The meeting proved to be the first, however, which was marked by the appearance of a streaker. The agenda listed the Curriculum Committee's Winter Term proposal, President's Remarks, and an Announcement of the Athletic Policy Committee as the topics of discussion.

Dennis O'Brien, Dean of the College and Curriculum Committee Chairman, stated that the new Winter Term proposal was now being officially presented to the faculty, prior to a May vote.

Dean O'Brien explained that the proposal would first be presented to the Divisions, having already been reviewed by the Educational Council, where the discussion "got off on a very curious track."

The Curriculum Committee wished to address three problems in Winter Term by formulating the proposal, O'Brien said.

The Committee's first concern was to "considerably tighten up" Internships and Independent Projects, according to O'Brien. He said that this year, students "got into a number of independent-type projects," some of which seemed to be "pretty marginal." He added that the Committee felt that all Internships should be tied in with professions.

Dean O'Brien stated that the faculty work load during Winter Term was another concern. He noted that Winter Term "can be, for some faculty, an enormous strain," and said that the Committee wanted something to "rationalize faculty loads."

The third question considered in the proposal was the "means by which courses are generated for Winter Term," and the way students choose courses.

Dean O'Brien explained that in the past year, there had been too few Winter Term course slots. In order to solve this problem, new courses were instituted. However, Reading Groups and lax Independent Project requirements were "what finally saved us," said O'Brien.

If the new proposal passes, O'Brien explained, more students will be put into the "course curriculum." Because of this added number of students, the Committee needs a means of generating large courses "rationally and reliably."

Dean O'Brien stated that the Classical Curriculum would meet this need, as Classical courses could handle a large number of students in small group discussion sections.

Responding to a suggestion that students would not enroll in Classical courses, O'Brien said they would have to because "the system is set up in such a way that it guarantees that."

The Classical Curriculum is also valuable in terms of "educational philosophy," Dean O'Brien noted. No student could say he is not interested in any of the topics covered in the Classical Curriculum, even if he were "forced into" one of the Classical courses, because their subjects form the basis for the College.

"We can't continue, I'm convinced, for another year under the present curriculum," Dean O'Brien stated.

Reading Course List

At that point, Robert Hill (English) submitted a motion ordering that, before the May faculty meeting, the Dean of the faculty submit a list of the previous Winter Term's Reading Courses to the faculty. This list would tell which students were connected with the Reading Courses, these students' academic standing, and the grades they received.

Dean O'Brien said he would try to get as much of this information as possible, and claimed later that there is student support for tightening Reading Group requirements.

Pardon Tillinghast (History) stated that it appeared that Hill had some reservation about Reading Courses. Hill answered that he does have a "grave reservation," and that he wants the faculty to have some information so that they can decide whether they want Reading Courses to be continued.

Professor Hill accepted an amendment to his motion from Joseph Waters (Economics) to the effect that the Curriculum Committee submit a report on Reading Groups to the faculty, including only "facts that they deem relevant." The faculty accepted this recommendation.

The faculty agreed to hold a special meeting on April 30 to vote on the entire Winter Term proposal, in response to a suggestion by Murray Dry (Political Science).

President Armstrong said that Middlebury is continuing to "hold its own" among schools of its size in the AAUP's (American Association of University Professors) most recent salary report. Armstrong explained that the AAUP compares different colleges on the basis of their average compensation for various rankings of professors.

Middlebury has a "one" ranking in the Professor and Assistant Professor categories, and a "two" ranking for Associate Professors and Instructors. President Armstrong added that the College only missed the "one" ranking in the Associate Professor group by $23.

However, "one" is not the highest ranking, President Armstrong noted, in answer to a question. There is an "asterisk" rating, which the top 5% of schools in each category receive.

Fuel Use Down 20%

President Armstrong also said that the College is still successful in trying to control its use of fuel and electricity. He said fuel consumption this March was 20% less than last March.

President Armstrong announced that the faculty would vote at this meeting to choose between Professors Saul and Sparks for a position on the Senior Faculty Council, and between Professors Dry and Claudon for a position on the Faculty Council. Saul and Dry were elected.

David Smith (Economics), Chairman of the Athletic Policy Committee, reported that the Committee is in favor of adoption of New England Small College Athletic Conference recommendation, which would allow each institution to determine its own rules on whether to permit fresh-

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forum discusses winter term and votes $1000 for beer

By GINNI JONES

In the last three Student Forum meetings, members discussed the Curriculum Committee's Winter Term Proposal, the room draw system, Alan Levy's proposal waiving credit for **Campus** editors, Lorny Clement's proposal to change dorm residents' salaries, Andy Reding's proposal concerning Abbey Pond, and the Interfraternity Council's request for $1,000 to buy 50 kegs for beer for Spring Weekend.

The Student Forum defeated the Curriculum Committee's Winter Term proposal after a long discussion generated by an amendment to the proposal. The amendment began, "The Student Forum recommends to the faculty that it reject the Winter Term proposal submitted to it by the Curriculum Committee for action later this month." It then listed several objections to the Winter Term proposal. Andy Reding '74 claimed that the Council's proposal "did not seem to strike many responsive chords," and he hoped that the amendment would.

Rick Eldridge '75, a member of the Curriculum Committee, began the discussion by saying, "It is a strange document. It seems to be a statement of opinion, not a motion." Eldridge said that the Committee's proposal is more constructive. It attempts to show "some sort of direction the College is going to take." Eldridge charged Reding's amendment with extreme arbitrariness in evaluating independent study and internship proposals. He added, "It is very difficult to judge their value."

Reding responded, "I don't object to having certain guidelines as long as they don't have to be held to."

Eldridge said that they were just arguing over how to "define our terms." He explained, "We insert the word 'normally' as often as possible."

In response to Reding's claim that the terms reflect "a totally different philosophy of education," Dean O'Brien said, "It's not just the peculiarity of the individuals on the committee, it's also the opinion of the faculty." Dean O'Brien had been requested to attend the meeting by Reding.

Dean O'Brien mentioned that he did not like the open policy for individual projects in the amendment. He said that it was a problem for the faculty, which cannot handle many of the independent projects. Many students would receive only "peripheral attention from the faculty sponsor," according to Dean O'Brien.

Nat Forbes '74 asked, "If the problem is time, wouldn't it be more reasonably to have guidelines for the Faculty rather than place the restrictions on the students?"

In response to the statement in the amendment that "We believe the 4-1-4 program offers several unique and irreplaceable advantages," Dean O'Brien said, "Nobody's proposing that we go back to 15-week semesters."

Reding explained, "There's a constant minority that would like to get rid of the 4-1-4 system." He also said that some professors felt that "If preserving Winter Term means adopting the Curriculum Committee's proposal, they would rather not have Winter Term."

Reding claimed that "some faculty members are offended" that they would be "forced" to teach a course in which they are not interested.

Dave O'Connor '74 said that the professors are "well-paid and well-prepared." He asked, "if the students think a subject is important, why leave it up to the whims of the professors?" He continued that he doesn't "buy" the argument that a course should "only be taught if the professor is really enthusiastic about it." "It's a job," he said.

Reding withdrew his amendment, explaining that he had only proposed it to introduce an alternative to the Curriculum Committee proposal. He later re-introduced it for further discussion at the April 21 Forum meeting.

Dean O'Brien stressed the infeasibility of postponing a decision concerning Winter Term until next fall because of the special faculty meeting on April 30. He predicted that the faculty will vote out work experiences and reading groups. O'Brien concluded, "Don't delude yourself that you'll be putting the issue off. You will be faced with it on April 30."

Campus Credit

The Forum also passed Alan Levy's proposal to waive credit for **Campus** editors. Up to four editors could choose to waive one credit per semester for up to two semesters.

Nat Forbes explained that there were two arguments in favor of the proposal. The first, which was neither his, nor Levy's argument, is the "time elements." Not having to take four courses would give the editors more time and "allow them to put out a better newspaper" Forbes said. However, this argument could also be used for other extra-curricular activities and there would be the problem of where to draw the line.

The second argument is that journalism is an "academic pursuit." Forbes explained that the English Department "does not recognize journalism." He added that the editors also "teach the people who are doing the writing," and in this way, perform a teaching function.

Much discussion centered on the difference between waiving credit and granting credit. Forbes explained that in order to give the editors credit, they would need to have a sponsor. He thought this might result in censorship of the paper.

Reding stated that he disapproved of the proposal, but that he "looked towards getting a faculty member with journalistic training." The Forum passed his recommendation to the College "to create courses in journalism, including one which fulfills the Freshman writing requirement, and, if necessary, to hire a faculty member with experience in the field of journalism."

Dorm Residents Criticized

O'Connor moved that the Educational Council include journalism with the other pre-professional programs which allow students to attend Middlebury for only three years, and then get a B.A. after completing graduate school. The Forum also passed this motion.

Lorny Clement proposed that the payment of room and board ($1,100) to dorm residents be eliminated. He suggested that a lower, fixed rate per semester be determined by the Educational Council. The money which saved could be used for financial aid.

The reason Clement gave for the proposal was that residents "don't deserve" what they are being paid.

Curt Viebranz '75 said that residents' duties were to be "changed drastically." Assistant Dean of Students Pat Whitney said, "I don't think the duties will be any different, but the residents will be more closely observed. We'll be checking things more closely."

Dan Somers '74 presented a list of suggestions outlining the residents' responsibilities. He said that one problem is "a lack of definition with the job."

Pat Whitney said, "Ideally, the resident is on duty twenty-four hours a day."

Viebranz agreed that it is "difficult to delineate the jobs of a resident." He added, "If there were regulations that residents would be on duty twenty-four hours a day, they would be worth what they're being paid."

Somers suggested that there should be a "standing committee with service, ad-

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the middlebury campus

council works over winter term

By BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

The Curriculum Committee's new Winter Term proposal was the only topic of discussion at the March 18 meeting of the Educational Council. The purpose of the meeting was not to reach any definite decisions concerning the proposal, but merely to discuss it.

Most of the conversation centered on the idea of the Classical Curriculum. People questioned both the ideas underlying this proposal and its practicality.

According to the proposal, each division of the College would sponsor at least two Classical courses during the Winter Term, one Divisional and one Inter-Divisional. These courses would deal with "great, perennial classical texts, issues, problems, and techniques."

At least two faculty members, from different departments, would teach each course.

Faculty members not teaching their own courses could serve as moderators in a Classical course. A faculty moderator would be responsible for leading small group discussions. These moderators would not be expected to be authorities on the matters under discussion.

Mr. Bruce Peterson (Mathematics) asked, "What is behind the idea of the Classical Curriculum; what problems do you think you're solving?"

Dean of the College Dennis O'Brien, the Chairman of the Curriculum Committee, answered that he felt it was unrealistic simply to "float on enthusiasm" during the Winter Term.

Dean O'Brien stated that someone should determine "certain things that ought to be taught." He added that, presently, no one at the Colllege level" is making decisions in this respect. Under the Classical Curriculum, these important subjects could be taught on a "collegial basis."

There are some courses which must be required. suggested David Price (English), but he said that deciding this was the responsibility of the individual departments.

Peterson also wondered how the Classical Curriculum would help to solve the problems which presently exist in distributing students equally amont the different Winter Term courses.

Dean O'Brien explained that the new proposal would fix the maximum enrollment for courses in the Experimental Curriculum at 20 students. Each student would have to list at least two Classical Courses among his seven Winter Term choices, and would be placed in one of these courses if there were not enough room in any other.

William Ilgen (Spanish) suggested that if the Committee agreed that "the general idea of a general issues course is something we ought to seek, by whatever means," it should investigate several alternative methods to implement the idea.

"I wish we could do this responsibly and well, and I don't think we can," said Mr. Price about the realization of the Classical Curriculum.

Classical Not Half-Assed

Dean O'Brien said Classical Courses

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frost's birthday celebrated

By BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

A program of readings and commentary on the poet Robert Frost took place on March 26 in Dana Auditorium. Four professors and two students spoke at the event organized by the American Literature department to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Frost's birth.

Reginald Cook, professor emeritus of American Literature, spoke first after a brief introduction by Howard Munford, chairman of the American Literature department.

Mr. Cook presented a talk entitled "A Middlebury Attachment," in which he discussed Frost's local connection and his greatness. He said the Middlebury community can continue to see Frost's genius because his poems reflect "things we have in common with him, here."

Frost's connection with the College began in 1921 when he became an annual lecturer and professor at the Bread Loaf School of English. He also appeared at Bread Loaf Writer's Conferences.

Frost spoke at Middlebury, attended classes, and talked with students, altering the college scene, Mr. Cook said. In 1924, the President of the College awarded him his first Honorary Doctorate of Letters.

Mr. Cook mentioned that Frost's cabin and farmstead are currently Middlebury property.

According to Mr. Cook, Frost aimed "to lodge a few poems where they'll be hard to get rid of," which is precisely why Frost's poetry is so famous and will be read for some time to come.

Frost wanted each poem to be a "little voyage of discovery." He was, nonetheless, a sharer of the secrets that contributed to his poems, Mr. Cook said.

Mr. Cook, a friend of Frost's, said that he was complex personally. "Beguiled, he was beguiling; informed, he was informing." Cook noted that when Frost spoke, there was "a strain of levity in his seriousness."

Horace Beck

Professor Horace Beck (American Literature) spoke about the folk aspects of Frost's poetry.

Mr. Beck stated that Frost drew his material from New England folklore. Many of his poems deal with the activities, occupations, and attitudes of New England "Hill Farmers".

Beck said that one folk characteristic is to ascribe human personalities to objects. These personalities are usually "mean, miserable, and morose."

Animism, carried a little further, often leads one into supersitition," Mr. Beck stated. He mentioned that Frost wrote two poems dealing with witchcraft, which he called "hill lore".

Mr. Beck also noted that pride in one's work is a "Hill" attitude. In life, how well one can "swing an axe," is important. Also, one's vocation and avocation should be the same.

Another folk attitude is "love of place" and disdain for outsiders, Mr. Beck said. These attitudes appear in Frost's poems.

Frost's characters keep their emotions "under close guard," Mr. Beck continued. They cannot show any softness, and never express love openly. Beck said Frost stresses a "vein of steel" in his characters who "tough things out" and "complete their tasks." The speakers in his poems "keep a-goin'."

Mr. Beck stated that Frost also uses "back-country language" in his poetry. He renders the conversations structurally correct, but retains the folk terminology. Mr. Beck characterized Frost as an "articulate Yankee, the speaker for the folks."

Howard Munford

Mr. Munford spoke next on Frost's role as a love poet. He said many people are surprised that he calls Frost "a love poet, or a poet of sex."

It is difficult to figure out Frost, Munford continued, due to various sources of misunderstanding in his poems. Frost writes with "proper enigmatic reserve."

Mr. Munford said the surface meaning of Frost's poems have deeper meanings which reveal themselves through close study.

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photo by nicholas andros

Horace Beck

rosen on philosophy as revolution

By GINNI JONES

"Philosophy in both its ancient and modern guises is revolutionary; the turn towards truth is always a turn away from the city," said Professor Stanley Rosen April 11, in his lecture entitled "Philosophy, Revolution, and Nihilism."

The relation between philosophy and revolution is not new, Rosen claimed. This relationship began with Socrates and the origin of political philosophy.

According to Socrates, there are two kinds of virtue. This is seen in the "long-standing quarrel between the philosopher and the poet," Rosen explained. There is virtue in theory (looking at things), and in poetry (making things).

Since the practice of politics is a form of poetry, there is a conflict between philosophic and political virtue, except in the case, as in **The Republic**, where the philosophers are the rulers.

This results, Rosen continued, in "the radical disjunction of theory and practice." However, since practice "derives its significance from philosophy," this is a problem.

"The integrity of theory depends on its separation from practice, and the integrity of practice depends on its assimilation with theory." Rosen sees this attempt to assimilate practice and theory as the origin of political philosophy.

The Sophists were not revolutionary, according to Rosen. "Their doctrines are not invented by themselves, but by others; they are not original thinkers." They "bow to the opinions of the many. The Sophists' conventional teaching of virtue is at best a noble lie," Rosen added.

The many have one definition of virtue in private and another definition in public. Privately, men do not believe in virtue, but publicly, they claim that virtue is good. This hypocrisy, Rosen said, "is an attempt of the many weak to protect themselves from the few strong." He added that this leads to "political stability."

Sophists attempt to maintain political stability by bringing "the public and private theories of virtue into harmony," Rosen stated. "Thus, sophists cannot be frank, " he continued. They "blur the distinction between the good and the pleasant." They do not recognize publicly that "living pleasantly is living well only if we drop the distinction between the noble and the good," Rosen added.

"The teaching of Socrates is in much greater conflict with the opinions of the many than the Sophists' teaching," Rosen claimed. For Socrates, "political stability is not hypocrisy," he explained. "The natural end of society is the perfection of the city." However, Rosen pointed out, Socrates realized that "to obtain a just city, we must have just citizens.' In order to obtain justice, Socrates advocated "persuasion, not murder."

"To an extent, philosophers are also veiled by hypocrisy," Rosen admitted. Even the perfect city in **The Republic** is based on a "noble lie." However, Rosen continued, Plato "gives to each reader his due."

Philosophers are less conservative than Sophists. They do not accept fees, and therefore are not dependent on the public opinion. In fact, "philosophers scorn public opinion," Rosen said.

Rosen explained that although Socrates realized that the "philosophic revolution cannot be fulfilled," modern philosophers believe that "philosophy will produce a new world," Modern philosophers "identify triumph with the abolition of hypocrisy," Rosen added.

However, to abolish hypocrisy requires either the "transformation of every man into a philosopher or the destruction of philosophy by the transformation of philosophers into non-philosophers," Rosen concluded.

sync swim's 'once upon a bubble'

By NATHANIEL FORBES

Memorable above all else about the Synchronized Swim Show this year (Thursday and Friday, April 18 and 19, in Brown Pool) is that despite overwhelming technical snafus over which they had no control, the women of the Synchronized Swim Club managed to create an atmosphere of fantasy, the theme of "Once Upon A Bubble."

Drawing on a number of familiar fairy tales - "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," "The Three Bears," "Cinderella" - and held together by a witty and sensitive script by Tom Ryan '74, the show appealed overtly to young children. But innovative and thoughtful choreography and the ability and enthusiasm the swimmers demonstrated could be appreciated by anyone who has ever been in the water.

Indeed, there were some rough spots. These arose, in the main, from an abominable public address system at the Brown Pool, a microphone from the early days of radio, a very temperamental tape recorder, and lights which were in the final stages of deterioration from rust. All these supplied by Wright Theater and Sunderland Language Center; it seems that the Synchronized Swim Club gets the bottom of the barrel every year through no fault of its own.

The swimmers were of all levels of proficiency, from beginners who performed their first "ballet legs" (float on your back and extend one leg straight up, without sinking), to the old hands who pulled off "barracudas" (both feet pointed at the ceiling, head straight down, then lift both legs out of the water up to mid-thigh, using hefty underwater armstrokes) and a number of other aquatic contortions.

In the first number, "Cinderella Ball," all but two of the Club members (choreographers Anne Starkweather and Marianne van der Feltz) participated.

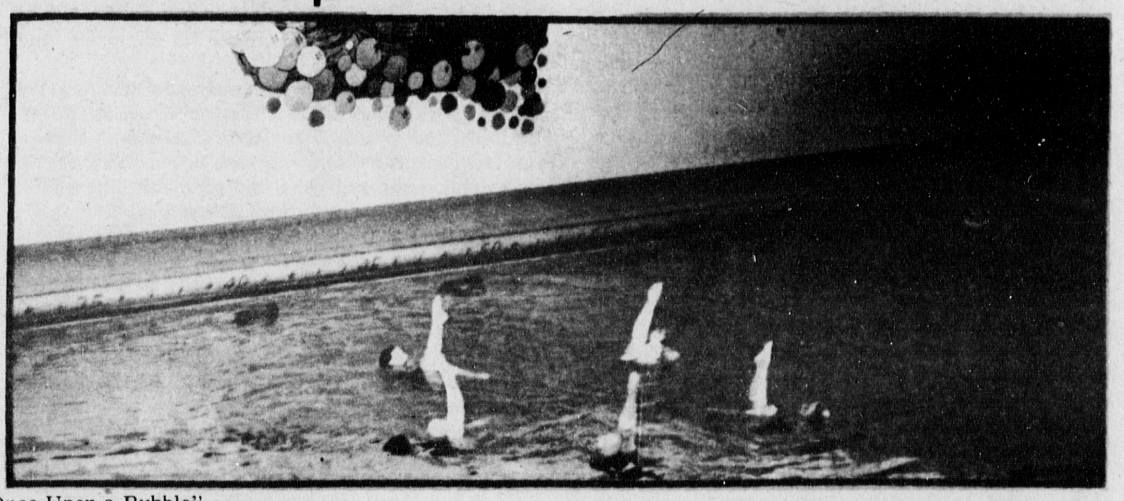

photo by andy siegel

"Once Upon a Bubble"

The impression of a graceful ballroom scene was created as the swimmers walked on arm in arm, half of them in black suits and half in white. In the water, they divided into two groups, pivoted to form pyramids, then grouped again in a pinwheel formation. I was most impressed by the maneuver in which the two groups formed three-two-one pyramids, facing away from each other. The three people at the top of each triangle put their feet on the shoulders of the swimmers below them; then the bottom rows of three kicked, propelling both groups toward each other.

"Pooh's Corner", a duet performed by Marianne van der Feltz and Anne Starkweather, portrayed Christopher Robin and Pooh cavorting in a stunt not shown in any other number: thread-the-needle (in which one swimmer sinks below the surface with lower legs spread apart protruding above the surface, while the other swimmer sculls forward, feet first between the others' legs).

"The Sorcerer's Apprentice," opened with a full minute of deck work before the swimmers entered the water. Christi Rentsch, attired in a long conical wizard's cap and black suit, led four "brooms" along the side of the pool, the four all carrying brooms. Ms. Rentsch's exuberance in this act was catching, as the "broom" last in line whopped the "broom" in front of her on the head at the opening; at the close of the number, one broom handed a bucket quickly down the line of "brooms". The bucket was filled with water and passed back up the line for the first broom to heave unceremoniously in the Apprentice's face. The Apprentice swam under, around and through the "brooms" who followed with precision her every wave of the hand.

Mary Lee '74 choreographed the next number, "The Music Box," which depicted five tin soldiers ("aluminum" soldiers, according to the script, "made from recycled soda cans") marching around in the deep end of the pool.

One of the best numbers of the evening was Ghislaine Griswold's and Christi Rentsch's duet, "Narcissus," - the last number before the intermission. As the number opened, Ms. Griswold sat at the edge of the pool, looking at her reflection in the water (remember Narcissus?), slowly moving her hand back and forth across the surface. Suddenly, her reflection, in the person of Ms. Rentsch (who must have held her breath for a full forty-five seconds), rises to the surface to begin a duet filled with several very difficult stunts.

After intermission, Linda Saarnijoki (the president of the Synchronized Swim Club for next year), presented the number she choreographed, "Captain Marvel," to electronic music. The idea of the superheroes acting in concert to vanquish the foe came across clearly. The number was marked on Friday night by a technical error in lighting which I thought was very effective.

"The Three Bears" featured Debbie Hutchinson (choreographer) Barb Frantz and Sue Ridge as Papa, Momma, and Baby Bear in a humorous vignette. Complete with blackened feet to suggest paws, the cuddly family scampered about in the water, pausing once or twice for Baby (Sue Ridge) to catch up. A good deal of splashing by the performers lent credulity to the frolicking.

Mary Lee's and Cathy Buchanan's performance of well-known "Swan Lake" was beautiful. Attired in white suits, the two women amply demonstrated their experience in synchronized swimming, moving smoothly from opposite ends of the pool toward each other with superb timing and skill.

The next number starred eight male friends of the Synchronized Swim Club in what was billed as the "Mickey Mouse March." Decked out in women's suits worn backwards and a variety of bathing caps with Mouseketeers ears and other accoutrements, they demonstrated what can happen to synchronization when you can't keep time to music, can't hear the music, and can't keep your leg above the water without drowning.

The finale, "Once Upon A Bubble", was set to the second side of Mike Oldfields' album "Tubular Bells," by choreographer Stacie Brown. This number, a series of three acts involving fair maidens, dashing kinghts, and a horrible writhing monster, included all members of the Swim Club.

Special mention should be made of the painting which served as the backdrop for the evening. A picture of a castle, surrounded by lavender and blue bubbles, the mural was drawn and painted by Karen Parker and Stacie Brown. An additional kudo must go to Jan Crean, who as narrator, employed her vocal talents with great success.

Review:

Plunging into the rainbow

Gravity's Rainbow, Thomas Pynchon, Viking Press, 1973. ($4.95), 760 pages.

Reviewed by THOMAS TEICHOLZ

"A screaming comes across the sky. It has happened before, but there is nothing to compare it to now." Thus, the novel begins, and with it begins our immersion into the surreal world of **Gravity's Rainbow**. Thomas Pynchon's latest work engulfs one like a long fantastic dream: we are part of a world in which symbols and characters appear and disappear without our knowing exactly why or how.

Psychology Today tells us that "in the final stages of a full blown manic schizoid reaction, the patient may be close to delirium—confused, disoriented, incoherent, and difficult to control." This is an apt description of Pynchon's writing style. It is often uproariously funny, clever, crammed with vaudeville gags, song lyrics and limericks. But the writing at times borders on the tedious. The novel is spotted with unplowable word clusters and it seems at certain times that the author intends to drown us in an avalanche of trivia.

Pynchon is perhaps one of the more informational writers alive today. He carefully recreates his vivid backdrops through extensive minutia. His expanse of knowledge is astounding. He speaks with great ease and confidence throughout the novel on such topics as Pavlovian psychology, magic mushrooms, rocket propulsion, tarot, chemical engineering, military-industrial complexes, multinational corporations, - (Shell Oil, I. G. Farben, G. E., AGFA), black marketeering in the Baltic, London in 1944 and 1945, the Herero uprising in 1904, the Lone Ranger and Tonto, Jack Kennedy, "Red" Malcolm X, ballistics, and American clothing in the 1920's, 30's, and 40's, to name but a few.

Gravity's Rainbow is a fantastically complex and intricate paranoid fantasy, which takes place in London, Berlin, the Riviera, Zurich, and Potsdam in 1944 and 1945. Pynchon's creative powers are reflected by his ability to successfully recreate the World War II era, although at the time of its actual occurrence, the author was but a child.

Pynchon, the Author

It is important to remember that among his contemporaries, Pynchon is a special case. Throughout the sixties several young, talented authors appeared and then faded out following a similar pattern: An excellent first novel published to ecstatic reviews, followed by a series of interviews in magazines and on late night T.V. talk shows. A few short stories published in prominent literary periodicals, then the author unveils his second novel, hastily written to cash in on his previous success. It flops and nothing is heard again of the author.

Pynchon defied this pattern. Next to nothing is known of his extra-literary life. He graduated from Cornell, lived for a while in Mexico City, moved to California, and is a recluse. No photos, no interviews, nothing. In the past eleven years, he has written three excellent novels, all of which are still available in paperback.

The first novel, **V.** was published in 1963, when American was still on the dawn of the "New Frontier." It dealt with Benny Profane, Herbert Stencil, and The Whole Sick Crew, and the search for the hidden meaning and identity of V. It was one of the most remarkable first novels to be published in that decade, or the one before, for that matter.

In the spring of 1966, when the British invasion was at its peak, San Francisco was flowering and everyone was going electric and psychedelic. Pynchon published **The Crying of Lot 49**. Whereas **V.** was large and labyrinthian, **The Crying of Lot 49** was short and pungent. The novel involved a world-wide conspiracy, in the form of "The Tristero System," and their entanglement in the enigma of America itself. Perhaps the conspiracy is all a joke, a set-up. Who knows? Certainly not Oedipa Maas, who — like her namesake — attempts to solve the riddle. But 'nuff said.

Seven years went by. American went to the moon and back. One wondered whether Pynchon would live up to the promise shown in his earlier novels. In March of last spring, **Gravity's Rainbow** appeared as unexpected as a V-2 rocket, and all questions as to Pynchon's talent were answered in the affirmative.

Wagnerian Orchestration

Certain themes which were hinted at in his previous novels are full blown in **Gravity's Rainbow**.

Upon finishing **The Crying of Lot 49**, one wonders how far the conspiracy of The Tristero System extends. This theme of conspiracy pervades **Gravity's Rainbow**. Every character in the novel is tied by some strange link to the others and to the V-2. During the years of 1944-45, Pynchon implies, war and fascism were secondary factors. Business interests were primary and, as everyone knows, war is good business. Multinational companies were playing bothsides of the game, selling rocket fuel to the Germans and gas for rescue vehicles to the English.

In **V.** Pynchon cites "(the) theme, indeed according to some the single melody ...of all Romanticism since the Middle Ages: (is that) 'The act of Love and the act of Death are one'." This is one of **Gravity's Rainbow**'s major themes. Every character in the novel is obsessed with the V-2. The arc traced by the rocket during its trajectory is Gravity's Rainbow.

continued on p. 7

"as you like it"

By RON DUQUETTE

The line that distinguishes a good performance from a great one is blurred at best. Often the perception is a personal matter, and no two people will agree on what constitutes a good performance, in contrast to a brilliant performance, of a play. Therefore, I want to make it quite clear that this review is primarily my perception of the recent performance of "As You Like It." If anyone should disagree with it; so be it.

It is, at this writing, very difficult to remember the play with anything resembling detail; but it is easier to remember individual performances. I saw the play on both Saturday and Sunday, and there were changes from night to night.

Starting with the physical element, the staging was simple and effective, giving the actors possibilities for utilizing it in interpretation. The various stage levels broke up the area into different categorizations which fit the director's intentions very neatly.

A difficulty was encountered with the trees; successive changes from court to forest and back again tended to make the audience restless. However, once one accepted the trees as a part of the staging, one then accepted the changes involved. The trees were imaginative, particularly the courtly ones.

The lighting was adequate, if not particularly exciting. One difficulty was that, when the audience's attention could and should have been drawn only to the actors, it was distracted by inconveniently lit empty, glaring space. For example, when the action was taking place in the downstage right corner, it would have been more effective to have left the stage in the dark or semi-darkness.

One scene which did have a spark of imagination was the last tableau, which gave one a distinct impression of seeing a marvelous Rembrandt study in light and shadow, having an odd sort of yellow light from directly overhead, casting angles and shadows firmly across the cast. Furthermore, the lighting on Rosalind during the Epilogue was simple, to the point, and arresting.

To criticize anyone's direction of a play brings up the immediate and valid action "How would you have done it?" On the whole, Jan Crean's direction showed imagination and a sense of fun. In watching during rehearsal, I realized more and more that she knows exactly what she wants from her actors.

There were times, however, when the whole production was threatened with slow death, especially right after the Intermission (primarily in Act IV). I've reread that act, and the only suggestion I would make would be to give the act a faster pace and more snap than it had. It is not a particularly well-written act, leaving one with the distinct impression that Shakespeare was casting about for something to do to fill in the space between Acts III and V, and tossed off something in between.

One other criticism I have is that the platforming was not particularly well-utilized. One got rather nervous seeing the actors constantly crowded in the downstage right corner, or in the upstage left near the highest platform. Perhaps because of my experience with a theatre-in-the-round concept, I find myself becoming extremely uncomfortable at seeing people standing around moving very little onstage.

The musicians were a nice touch in the lobby, playing some Renaissance recorder music. They were also very effective onstage, particularly in the wedding scene. Bill Wellington deserves considerable praise for his guitar playing and singing.

I'd like to move on now to the actors and acting. To start with, the major roles, Rosalind, Orlando, Celia, Touchstone, and Jaques were all well-cast and well-played. Carolyn Heard's Rosalind was a well-integrated and mature performance, in the role of the woman who is "fair, but not honest." Her range of emotions and reactions is broad, and her utilization of facial expression (rather than relying solely on physical movements) enhanced the entire personality of Rosalind. Her comic "takes" were very good (particularly when she found herself almost kissing Orlando, and then catches herself). Yet she was more than capable of drawing emotion from the audience, as with the banishment scene, when, crumpled up into a little red heap of destroyed humanity, she asks Celia what do. My only objections to her characterization are that she flounced too much as Ganymede, and more importantly, not enough of a distinction in characterization was drawn between Rosalind and Ganymede. It would have accentuated the comic aspects of the situation even more if this could have been brought out.

Thom Davis played his role with what looked like real pleasure, especially in the Forest of Arden, where he could let the poetic, romantic nature of Orlando come to the fore. It was a particularly fine interpretation, relying more on nuance than firmly-wrought definition to create the role. However, stronger emotions (anger, for example) did not come across as believable. He seems to be a member of the "clenched-tooth" school of anger, which makes it very hard to hear him or to believe him. On the whole, though, one could sympathize with his Orlando, and maybe that's not a bad point in his favor.

I'm not sure how many people noticed Erin McKiernan, as Celia, who was oftentimes in the background, watching the exchanges between Rosalind/Ganymede and Orlando. Yet, her reactions to these exchanges added to the entire scene, as a sort of counterpoint to the little games. Her performance certainly increased in depth (surprisingly enough, considering she hasn't that much to do on stage at any given time, except perhaps after the exile is pronounced) from Saturday to Sunday night, as she caught the nuances of feelings and reactions and added to the richness of the overall performance.

There have been a number of excellent comic performances at Middlebury in the last few years, but what I'd have to rate as the comic "tour-de-force" was Kevin Commins' Touchstone. Without a doubt, he totally dominated the stage when in a one-on-one: yet, when he had to ,he knew how to graciously yield pride of place to the character who was to hold center stage at the moment. Rapidly capturing the audience's imaginations and chuckles early on in the play, he never relinquished that control, and continued to enjoy himself and to amuse us. Not only did he play the "straight" comic type, but he also tried some imitations (an especially good Billy Graham at "Oh but you are damned!") that came across well. His movement was sure, his use of the stage far more effective than any other character's except Lloyd Davis' Le Beau, and his comic takes were excellently conceived and executed.

Finally, Jaques. A tough role that anyone would have difficulty with, it is surprising to see a strong interpretation of it. It's much too easy to have him whine, to be continual gloom, to die "a thousand deaths" and not live at all. For these reasons, I found Craig Simmon's interpretation of Jaques compelling. He made of Jaques not a whiner, not a disaster-monger, not a devil in very thinly-disguised clothing--but rather, a hurt individual, who sees far more of life than the rather superficial group of court lordlings and heros and heroines. His soliloquy, "All the world's a stage" had the audience holding their breath notably at "Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything." For there, Jaques really sees the conditions of all too-mortal man before he dies-- and it is that realization which makes him so bitter. Yet his refusal to accept the goodness of life without corruption (or rather, his inability to accept it) makes his refusal of Duke Senior's final invitation to join the merry-making all the more poignant. It was Simmons' ability to bring out the paradoxical reaction of "Jaques ought to join the merry-makers; yet, again, he ought not" which is the highest compliment to his acting ability.

There were a number of excellent minor role performances that required a little watching. Chris Sweeney, as Duke Frederick, was a remarkably imposing Duke --wretched, yet magnificent; tortured, yet somehow rather noble through it all. Le Beau's flitting onstage brought the whole house down, and his entrance imitating the wrestlers' movements was a high spot of the production. Insofar as I am concerned, that performance establishes Lloyd Davis as one of Middlebury's finer comic actors.

On the whole then, performance of "As You Like It" was both well-rounded and steady--not brilliant, but certainly well-conceived and generally rich.

the optimistic reviewer likes fahey

By SETH STEINZOR

There seems to be a peculiar notion going around that I don't like anything. This was brought home to me just after the Fahey concert, when I was standing on the Chapel steps taking my ease. An oddly grinning fellow stuck his fist in front of my face, by which I was to understand that his knuckles were microphones, and in a jolly voice asked me what my reactions to Fahey were and how badly I was going to blast him. He was quite taken aback when, professing a certain amount of critical thoughtfulness, I said that I had no reactions as yet.

As the drygoods merchant said to the indignant wino, "I give credit where credit's due. Now why don't you go home and tell your mother she's calling you."

Some things I like a lot. There were oodles of music this weekend, much of it good. Saturday night, for example, saw a benefit for the Acorn School in the Johnson Building. I might add parenthetically that a benefit for the same cause last year netted approximately twice as much mazoola as did this year's bash, possibly because it is so soon after vacation and Midd Kidds undoubtedly spent all their shekels on lollipops at home. I did see several people sneak in through the side door. There is an epithet in Chinese for people who crash benefits. Turtle's egg.

Although Stillwell was the billed band, the evening began with four fiths of Van Blue plus Larry Beccera and Bill Nye (drums and sax, respectively). Van Blue has evidently played only twice since November, and is either defunct or moribund. A shame. While they were not exactly the kind of band that blazes a meteroic path across the musical skies, leaving exhausted dancers and blown fuses strewn about behind them, Van Blue was rarely less than pleasant and often fairly exciting. Saturday night they proved themselves still steady and reliable, competent, and happy, and about 99 44/100% free of bullshit.

A second set was provided by Fly By Night, a band with a considerable local following about whom I've wanted to say something for a long time. Unfortunately I missed them Saturday. I remember them as a gutsy, accomplished musicians playing something that can be very loosely termed "bluegrass." Phenomenally tight for such a young band, and quite obviously in it for the music.

Finally Stillwell appeared. They have improved immeasurably since their Ross Lounge debut, having learned how to handle their instruments and begin songs together, and exhibit considerable promise. Occasionally they are even funky. Their repertoire is drawn mainly from the Allman Bros., Grateful Dead, and Doobies, with a a smattering of late-fifties/ early-sixties oldies. (I recently felt my age when some spring chicken on WRMC announced that his next song would be an "oldie" - by Eric Burdon and War!) No Buddy Holly, though. Ah well.

It is rare enough that you hear a genu-wine good-time hot tamale rockin' and sockin; behop-de-doowah band, let alone one that can make you boogie til the cows crawl home hungover in the dawn's early light. Stillwell, my dear friends, has not only the makings of such a band but is a good halfway there already. Wowie Zowie, says I.

One or two reservations, however; first they sure could use a singer. Their voices, none too steady to begin with, by the end of the evening sounded like fingernails scratching a blackboard. Second, being that Stillwell is a dance band and all, they should stay away from things like the Mothers' "Live at the Fillmore Album," which is amusing only A) is you've never heard it before and B) if you're sitting next to Frank Zappa or somebody like him. I am also told that Stillwell cruelly murdered the shade of T-Bone Walker. But hell, ain't nobody (hardly) does "Stormy Monday" well. All in all , Stillwell is a pretty nifty buncha musicians.

But enough. We came here to talk about John Fahey, right? Well ahem, there is precious little really to say. I shall recite from memory a short conversation I had, which may be apropos. Says Steve to me, "That's the last time I ever pay $2.50 to sleep on a wooden bench."

"Well I dunno, Steve," I reply. "I liked it."

Opinion seems about evenly divided between those who were bored and those who were entranced. Fahey went wordless throughout the concert. He sat down and played until he was done, retuned, and played again. All numbers but one were on six-string guitar, the remaining number requiring the mournfully quizzical sound, modulating to driving, steely tones, of a national steel guitar. I think that's what it was.

Each song was really a medley of parts both improvised and ready-made; once in a while Fahey would stumble over a transition. It would be hard to judge his technique, which seemed formidable, because the amplification system blurred the sound enough that one could not listen for cleanliness or precision.

I was carried away by Fahey's resourcefulness and imagination, and his expressiveness. At one point he made me think of stepping out down an Olde Westerne Dodge City sidewalk on a fine Saturday with my lady all flounced and crinolined; another time I was a line of slaves heading down a dusty highway.

Fahey said he plays in an "Americam Primitive" style; this is true both for his technique and for the material he draws upon , the images he evokes. On the other hand, this style involved the steady employment of a drone - which bored some - and is limited, or at least unsubtle, regarding dynamics and tempo.

I would consider Fahey a masterful artist, but masterful in a form that many may not like.

one economist's view of the tenure question here at middlebury

By PROFESSOR DAVID K. SMITH

The Campus received this from Professor Smith on March 7, 1974. We regret that it did not appear at an earlier date.

Comments which I have heard and read about the tenure question during the past few months have seemed to focus on the disadvantages of the system. It has seemed to me, however, there is a real argument for tenure, and most particularly at Middlebury in contrast to other colleges and universities. This argument should be presented if reasonable judgments on the matter are to be developed. That is the intent of the following paragraphs. I call attention to the fact that this is one economist's view. Without a doubt, there are others.

It would appear that the time is right for such a discussion. I write before seeing or knowing the details of the forthcoming Proposal from the Faculty Council. Thus, I cannot be viewed as writing for or against views developed by others. I am an economist who has experienced both tenured and untenured status. And if there were no such thing as tenure at Middlebury, I would perhaps be one least effected by termination of employment. I would have a wider range of alternative opportunities than most of the faculty.

What is tenure all about? To me, it is one dimension of the total employment arrangements the faculty member has with the College. There is simply the understanding that the College is not allowed to terminate employment - for the widest variety of good reasons - after a professional scholar has been employed a certain length of time. The most usual time period involved is seven years. The logic of this arrangement is that it is both in the College's and the faculty member's best interests to avoid terminating employment after a point in time where the scholar's employability has become severely reduced.

Dean O'Brien's Campus essay gives a good sense of the small size of the academic labor market and the difficulty of finding re-employment upon release beyond a certain rather low age. While the argument for tenure could be rather impressively solely on humanitarian grounds, that is not my purpose. I choose to present an economic analysis which argues in support of tenure. I have neither the time nor space to do justice to the historic aspects of the question, although I am sure they are relevant.

To begin, there should be agreement among students, Faculty, and Administration that the members of the Middlebury Faculty are professionals. They have the equivalent amount of intelligence, ability, and motivation, dedication, and education to be considered in that select category which includes doctors, dentists, lawyers, architects, engineers, accountants, etc. As professionals, they would anticipate a certain level of financial reward which permits the standard of living and the financial security which goes with the concept of "professional" men. They would expect to be within that group in society - the "professionals" - who can afford to send their children to colleges like Middlebury.

But is this the case? Most professionals develop a clientele which makes possible both a certain stamdard of living and financial security. The Middlebury Faculty member has no possibility of developing a clientele, since student exposure is at most four years of more or less sporadic contact. And while most professionals have the capacity to price their services, the Faculty member does not. While the College's salaries are generous when its resources are considered and it is abundantly clear that a very conscientious effort is given to making them as large as responsibly possible within the total budget; we could agree, I think, that they are substantially below the normal expectations of the professional groups noted above. In this comment I an not complaining ; I am analyzing.

Let it be noted, then, that because the Faculty member has neither the capacity to set the price of his services or to build a clientele, he cannot provide for his own long-term financial security and probably compromises his standard of living. It might be argued that the other professionals are exposed to a higher degree of risk than the members of the Middlebury Faculty whose audience is provided them without any sales effort on their part . But if one examines today's unfortunately adverse - even demoralizing - academic job markets and realizes that the great majority of the younger members of the Faculty will be returning to the market shortly, the difference in risks would seem minimal.

Why do I lay such stress on the Middlebury situation? What is so special about it relative to other places one might teach? At the larger and more urban institutions , there are research, consulting, writing, and speech-making opportunities which, at least for an economist , result in an outside income roughly equivalent to that paid by the employing college or university. This is to say, that those who teach at such places earn on the order of double what they would receive in the Middlebury situation. By and large, the teaching load is substantially lighter - say three or six hours a term versus our usual nine - and the assistance of graduate students makes research and writing a very reasonable expectation. I grant that certain research and writing does get done at Middlebury, but it is to a very limited degree relative to that at the institutions described. It cannot be otherwise with the hours, loads, and lack of graduate students.

And this is as it should be, in my view, if Middlebury's mission is what I understand it to be! We are a very special educational institution because of our educational program, our environment, and perhaps most importantly, the capabilities of our teachers and their attitudes toward their students and their disciplines.

To sum up the argument , then, there is almost no possibilty of the Middlebury Faculty member - the Middlebury professional scholar - building financial security and a truly comfortable standard of living for himself and his family through an income level which permits savings , through a clientele which assures continuing income, or through research, writing, consulting, or speech-making. In such a situation, tenure serves to provide the only form of security and continuing income albeit it at modest levels. If one is not to be given this protection through tenure, then it becomes terribly important that he learn this when he is young enough to find another opportunity with tenure potential or, indeed, to leave professional scholarship and teaching for some other job role which provides a suitable income and security through the alternative arrangements noted above. Such career changes are by no means infrequent today, and it is likely that this situation will continue for some time.

Some may argue that tenure considerations were in no way a factor in their decisions to embark on teaching careers at colleges like Middlebury. This may be true for some whose degree of idealism beclouds the realism of the marketplace and, more importantly, the basic responsibility of providing for their wives, their children and even themselves. It was not so for me, and I would be concerned for those who embrace this attitude. I would gladly forgo tenure for the clientele and salary levels of the doctor, dentist, lawyer, accountant, etc., and most other scholars I know share this attitude. But in lieu of these possibliities, I fall back on tenure as a unique dimension of employment entirely appropriate , desirable, and even necessary for the well-being of Middlebury College assuming it seeks to attract Faculty of high quality and lacking independent wealth.

Bear in mind that the College is not required to give one single Faculty member a contract for life employment. The concept, in contrast, permits terminating the employment of every single professional scholar employed - up to a certain point in time after hiring . However, in those cases where the College decides - and it is clearly beyond the College's privilege to decide - to keep a scholar on beyond a deadline is in my view reasonable, then the College does commit itself to providing the economic dimensions the man himself cannot.

This seems to me to be an arrangement with advantages to both parties, in the overall. To terminate the practice without massive readjustments in remuneration would, in my view, be distinctly inappropriate to the Middlebury situation and to do it less unilaterally with respect to other institutions might be no less than disastrous.

rainbow...

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The V-2 rocket then, is one of the central figures of the novel.The V-2 is the screaming that comes across the sky in the first line and that threatens to land on our heads in the last sentence.The characters of the novel move under the influence of the V-2.In England at "The White Visitation", an insane asylum taken over by the government to explore psychic phenomena related to the V-2, seances are held and tarot cards are dealt.

In Germany, the Schwartz kommandos (a unit of black African rocket technicians) view the V-2 as the savages viewed the monolith in **2001: A Space Odyssey**.

Captain Weissman, last seen in **V**, now travels under the name of Blicero, (meaning bleached into nothing), and commands a rocket base.As the war ends he builds a last V-2, which he dubs the "ooooo", and launches it towards the North Pole.Tyrone Slothrop falls into all this in defiance of (or is compliance to?) the V-2.

The Modern Novel as Quest

On the wall of his office, Tyrone Slothrop, an American stationed in London during the war, has hung a map of London.Tyrone has stuck little stars onto it to denote the locations at which he has successfully - seduced women.It's quite an impressive collection.

In the "White Visitation," Roger Mexico, an English statistician, has also hung a map of London on his office wall.He has attached pins to each spot where a V-2 has fallen.Mexico has discovered that the bombs fall in a "Poisson" distribution. By means of a simple equation, Mexico is able to figure out how many bombs will fall into each quadrant of his map. He cannot, though, figure out where and when each bomb will fall.

The two maps correspond exactly, star for point and point for star.Very interesting ...

It appears that Tyrone, as a child, was part of a Pavlovian experiment.Baby Tyrone was conditioned to have an erection at the sound of a loud noise.The experiment was conducted by a visiting professor Laslo Jampf, who later went on to do research connected with — you guessed it — the V-2.

Jampf also did work for certain multinational interests and discovered certain remarkable chemical properties.He was awarded a grant by a foundation set up by none other than Tyrone's uncle.(Tyrone's uncle was a Mason, as was George Washington and several other Founding Fathers.Pynchon hints that the United States of America is nothing but a Masonic plot) Tyrone discovers that his entire Harvard education was paid for by a research company.His Dad sold him out.

Cervantes' **Don Quixote** was the first modern novel. Don Quixote's quest has served as a model for practically every novel and **Gravity's Rainbow** is no exception. Tyrone, discovering that there are forces pursuing him, takes off. (Are the Pavlovians at the White Visitation seeking to castrate him because they believe his penis to be thecause ot the V-2's? Or is it the business companies who've been watching Tyrone all along?)

He embarks on a search that takes him across Europe.There the war ends, but Tyrone persists. He melts into the European underground, seeking out information on Laslo Jampf.He becomes involved with Argentine Conspirators and dope smugglers. Tyrone encounters seaman "Pig" Bodine off V.and is pursued by Major Marvy, who is the personification of American go-get-em gluttony.

He finds out about a special rocket, the "00000" and concentrates on discovering a certain part of the V-2 rocket called "The Schwarzgerat" (which means black tool?).He encounters Enzian, the leader of the Schwarzkommando, whom Blicero used to bugger in Southwest Africa.The Schwarzkommando are trying to put together one last V-2, which they'll dub "00001."

Slothrop adapts the name of Rocketman and parades in full cape and Wagnerian opera helmet.He continues his search through Europe and becomes a mythic character. He discovers that he isn't really being pursued and finally "becomes scattered" across the globe, going completely "Underground," becoming a thousand Slothrops, a microcosm.

Literary Leaves

In his latest novel, Pynchon deals with a war between the Allied and the Axis powers. In a similar fashion, he has pitted American prose against Germanic form. **Gravity's Rainbow**'s orientation is Germanic: It is a dense, long novel which transcends the actual subject material, and goes on to speak about life, death, science vs. nature, the individual vs. organizations, the State and so on.Like Thomas Mann's **Magic Mountain**, **Gravity's Rainbow** partakes in the notion of concepts transformed into Fiction.

Gravity's Rainbow includes some of the best prose passages in American literature.Pynchon surrounds us in such fantastic scenes that we are left breathless.At other times, he seems to get carried away with his own prosody.**Gravity's Rainbow** is quite long, and at times Pynchon delves with such fury into sexual love of Death, excrement, and perversion that one wonders whether he might not be letting his own neuroses take rein.

Then again, when one plunges into **Gravity's Rainbow** one must accept the illusions and delusions of Thomas Pynchon.Although a difficult novel, it is by no means an impossible one.Like any journey it has its rough moments.But for those who like to travel, the journey is always worth getting there.

Gravity's Rainbow recently received the National Book Award for Fiction for 1974.

crouse comments on today's journalism

By NANCY PRICE

On Monday, March 25, Timothy Crouse led, as advertised, a "free-wheeling discussion" before over a hundred people in Proctor Lounge.

Crouse is a dapper young political journalist and a contributing editor of **Rolling Stone.** He is the author of **The Boys on the Bus**, a book about the 1972 presidential election press coverage, and possessor of a sharp wit and a liberally spiced vocabulary.

Crouse surveyed the bulging room and prefaced his opening remarks by saying, "This is the largest group I've ever spoken to."After his opening remarks, he fielded questions from a receptive audience for an hour and a half. It seemed that nothing was sacred to Crouse, as he rambled from describing many types of journalism, to castigating the Nixon administration, to explaining the difficulties inherent in television news coverage.

For the benefit of that majority which had not read his book, Crouse began with a cursory description of the book's contents. He stressed that **The Boys on the Bus** was not just about the press coverage in the '72 campaign. Rather, it was a "model" for the "relationship between the press and the politicians" which establishes itself every time there is an election and is particularly evident in presidential election years.

The strain of this year, so important to the politician, is equally important to the journalist. The coverage of a presidential candidate is a "plum assignment," which, well executed, could be that first step up through the ranks of the paper. Those journalists who cover the dark horses of the campaign and are lucky enough to have been assigned to the winner are in especially good positions. Suddenly their stories are big news.

Paradoxically, journalists who do wind their way to the top are either given some choice assignment or are assigned to the White House Press Corps, where they wallow in a vaccuum called "pack journalism." Both in his book and in the discussion, Crouse freely criticized this method of journalism. Nevertheless, he went on, it is archetypal of presidential election coverage and is usually unavoidable in the White House Press Corps situation.

In the roving election coverage, journalists covering the candidate are isolated from checking any of the stories. They must take a candidate's releases at face value without recourse to his speech on the same subject before another crowd or to his past voting record. In essence, the press becomes merely a verbatim mouthpiece for the candidate's releases.

The other component of "pack journalism" is the paralyzing horror, which faces each journalist, that he will lead with an insignificant story and totally miss what everyone else has labelled "news" for that day. Consequently, journalists tend to group around the AP and UPI wire service newsmen. to see what their lead will be. Later, these journalists will sit down to write or phone in their stories and follow the wire service's leads. The results of this type of journalism are "invariably superficial and not too original."

"The only worse type of operational conformity is a White House press assignment." There, the journalist has equally little opportunity to check his leads. Instead, the corps waits for the daily releases, which Crouse finds valueless. There was a time, he said, when "they (the White House) fed you incredible stuff at the 11a.m. briefing and you had until the 3 p.m. briefing to find out just how incredible the stuff was. Then at the 3 p.m. briefing you had the opportunity to say to them , 'That was incredible.' " But the 3 p.m. briefings were dropped more than a year ago and everyone was "too patsy" to complain.

After Watergate, Crouse said, the press corps tried to get the 3 p.m. briefing reinstated, but Ziegler responded with, "Sorry, no briefing." It's precedent." Crouse emphasized that the tendency among the White House press is to follow the wire service leads, while the isolation of the corps makes it virtually impossible to document any of the announcements. He saw the only real function of the ever-present press corps as the "death watch." In case someone gets into the Oval Office with a gun, the White House press corps will be only fifty feet away when the President is shot.

Crouse was most often asked about "types" of journalism. By the end of the discussion he had outlined five of these "types."

Advocacy Journalism

The first is "advocacy journalism." Crouse was highly critical of this approach, saying it is "full of shit." In it, the journalist postulates a theory and then sets out to prove that he and his theory are right. It is not the theory that bothers Crouse, it is the set of accompanying assumptions. When you begin with assumptions, you tend to find only information which supports them. He added, however, that crude theories are often necessary before a story is begun,

to establish methodology for investigating. The difference between vague theories and solid assumptions is that the former are flexible and bend to fit the accumulated facts.

Crouse was also critical of the kind of journalism which sets out "to predict." He termed it "tempting but not useful." Nevertheless, he finds it understandable in light of the so-called "vestigial scoop mentality" which pervades the journalism of all media.

The roots of this syndrome are deep. Before the days of instantaneous communications, there was a reason to "outscoop" your competitors for the news, because it was precisely this appearance of being sharp and on the ball which impressed the public and determined one's status. Since the advent of such devices as wire services, however, Crouse said that he does not fully understand how a modern journalist can get his kicks by beating out another reporter by two minutes or forty seconds on the big news item of the day. He said even such greats as Dan Rather "live for" that scoop of a few seconds.

It is this "scoop mentality" which compels journalists to try to predict. If they are correct, they will have the pleasure six weeks from now of telling everyone they were right. Crouse criticized R.W.Apple of the **New York Times** as the epitome of this mentality.

Many of Crouse's explanations were accompanied by anecdotes or examples of current day usage. He explained that Ronald Ziegler, former press secretary for President Nixon, understood the persuasiveness and intensity of the "scoop mentality." Ziegler was thus able to play the newsmen off each other as they jockeyed for favored positions. Those who refused to play were "frozen out" while those who played got the asides which made the news. Crouse found that as the corps played the game, it came gradually to believe in it. When Crouse has expressed incredulity to the White House reporters that the corps did not recognize Ziegler's "complete scorn for the press," he has received the response,"you just haven't been here long enough. Ziegler is really a good guy."

March 23, 1973, proved to be somewhat of an apocalypse for the White House press corps. They began to see "the crap they'd been eating." In retaliation, they nicknamed Ziegler "Ziegliar," but the game was not over. He explained that the White House is still unclear about the exact nature of the Watergate case against it. As the press investigates and discovers, it reveals publicly its findings. The White House then has its case clarified and sets about to handle that aspect of the defense. This paradox, Crouse commented, "has the press in a real bind."

Crouse - Straight Journalist

"A straight journalist" is how Crouse classifies himself. Journalism, in Crouse's mind, should "just explain the stories," including the facts and any pertinent background information. Simple recounting of facts is boring, so Crouse stressed that the challenge comes in attempting to explain the story, to point out the connections and implications, to make the piece-meal information coherent.

Unfortunately, Crouse feels that journalists today are not trained to do this, and he was pessimistic concerning future developments along this line. Until such journalism becomes dominant, he said, people will have to be satisfied with the few attempts CBS and NBC have made to explain certain pressing national stories. He felt Watergate had to be presented this way if the American people were ever to comprehend it.

The fourth type of reporting is "investigative reporting." This type presents several problems. For one, Crouse sees it only as a trend in the wake of Watergate. Once this "investigative story probably of the century" passes, everything else will seem "small beer," and the press will revert to its traditional methods. Secondly, a newspaper is not equipped to support writers who investigate much and write little. It is, after all, a business which depends upon production for its existence. Almost as an aside, Crouse added that "it's lonely and frustrating to work on your own."

Nevertheless, Crouse produced his method for investigative reporting in Washington. "You can't just go into the Executive Office and say, 'Did you cover it up?' " Instead, you start at the "fringes," one of the many departments in the executive branch, and pick up bits of information from secretaries and anyone else who is willing to leak. As bits are checked off against each other, a basic "mosaic" is established. This important step is followed by checking the hypothesis on a higher level, piecing together more information, and rearranging the "mosaic." The whole process is repeated on successively higher planes until a well-founded story is complete. He noted that Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward of the **Washington Post** developed the initial Watergate story in this way.

The final type of journalism is probably less a "type" than a subheading. It is the "snoop journalism" employed by Theodore White in his **The Making of the President** series. Characteristically, it reveals what people ate for breakfast, who they swore at , and their favorite brand of scotch. In **The Boys on the Bus**, Crouse revealed White's partial regret that he ever developed such "snooping." White seemed caught in the dilemma between the public 's right to know and the individual's right to privacy.

Crouse did not seem to be confronted by this dilemma, although his scruples prevented him from " manipulating people who are not used to the ways of the press." Crouse stressed that these personal tidbits about other's lives are what intrigue people. Since that is the case, "the lure is worth it." As far as he is concerned, the people with whom he deals are very "savvy and hip" and know how to protect themselves. Hence, he has no qualms about snooping into their lives. **The Boys on the Bus**, Crouse said, was the "simplest story I ever wrote" since he had captive subjects. Confined to the same buses, planes, hotels, parties, his fellow pressmen found it impossible to escape his eyes and ears.

Journalists Insecure

Before leaving the most direct questions about journalism, Crouse mentioned again and again the "insecurity of journalists." Journalism is a career, he stressed. However, it is a public career which demands that the journalist be right, publicly right. Consequently, the field is a very competitive one with "a lot of ambitious people." There is a constant awareness of hot,wet breaths on the back of the neck, of those right behind you waiting impatiently for you to make mistakes so they can step in.

Such insecurity accounts, in large part, for "pack journalism." When asked if such books as his seemed destined to alter future election coverage, Crouse replied that he doubted it. "The stakes will be just as high and 'pack journalism' will still be the safest way." In fact, a cycle seems to have arisen to insure that "pack journalism" will last forever. As long as the press operates from this vaccuum during the campaign, where nothing can be checked or analyzed, superficial coverage will remain. However, he said, two factors are working on the side of the present day journalists to squelch whatever attempts may be made to devise a new system. For one, journalists

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are attracted to the "vortex of power" which the candidates represent. Crouse expressed his own feelings of satisfaction at looking out the window of one of the candidate's buses and seeing the throngs of "citizens." They seemed wholly removed from the real excitement. Secondly, Crouse admitted that flying around on the planes is "incredibly fun. It is the most fun I've ever had in my life." There is a real "frat house atmosphere" which offers an escape from the shaky marriages which seem to be the journalists' curse.

The remainder of Crouse's talk defies systematic organization. He answered more than twenty-one questions and in his answers, digressed freely, drawing in more side issues, jokes, and stories. He had an opinion and a theory about everything.

At one point Crouse was asked about his "origins." He began with "I started the hard way," and everyone waited for the Horatio Alger rise to success. But after hearing the story, one may wonder if perhaps others have not had it tougher.

After he graduated from Harvard, "which still means something in the Boston area," Crouse got a job on the **Boston Herald Traveler** as a reviewer of rock and roll. He knew nothing about it, but neither, he added, did his audience. After a brief stint there he moved on to a weekly and then as a stringer for the **Rolling Stone**, where he was still reviewing rock and roll after he finally made the staff. Then one day, "Sly Stone threw a washcloth in my face and I knew I'd had it." They sent him off to New Hampshire to cover up Dr. Hunter Thompson's (fellow editor) mistakes in the New Hampshire primary and to gain some experience in political coverage. Since then, he has stayed with the press and politics.

Press Hypocritical Toward McG

Crouse criticized the press's handling of the 1972 presidential election. He agreed with a questioner that the press personally supported McGovern but "followed the winner." When asked if he thought the press now had any regrets for its hypocrisy, Crouse replied, 'yes." The press regrets that it never took McGovern seriously until April and Wisconsin; by that time it was almost too late to push him for policy specifics. Most of the press, Crouse now feels, wish they had treated Nixon more critically or "screwed him," though Crouse feels Nixon would have won in spite of the press's efforts.

However the press was not the only groupie on Nixon's bandwagon and not the only one who now expresses regret. Many people, Crouse said, "voted for Nixon in 1972 because he looked to be a winner." He cited the example of a recent poll in California which showed that if an election were now held, many '72 Nixon votes would go to McGovern. More important than the people who now say they would vote for McGovern, however, are the people who now claim they did vote for McGovern. If that were the case, Crouse chuckled, McGovern would have carried California in 1972. In effect, there seems to be a sort of self-fulfilling prophesy in both the press's and the general electorate's course of action. Each acts to effect what it thinks will happen.

Nixon and Watergate were areas on which Crouse had broad-ranging, humorous, and biting comments. He said that there has often been antagonism, sometimes quite heated, between the press and previous administrations, but that there is a new viciousness in Nixon's attitude toward the press. For the first time, an administration is out to "screw the press." Crouse was asked if he thought Nixon would be impeached.

"Yes."

Long pause.

"Why?"

"If he refuses to show evidence, that's an impeachable offense. If he does show the evidence, he'll be impeached because he's a crook." Crouse saw Nixon's only honorably escape as a medical discharge via the back door of Walter Reed. "Chicken-shits" was the label he put on the politicians waiting on impeachment.

According to Crouse, the press has a new "illusory image of its power after the breaking open of Watergate by the **Washington Post**. There is a new feeling of self-importance, but he cautioned that "it is a dangerous thing for the press to see itself as too powerful. Investigative slap-happiness is very dangerous."

Press Hierarchy

The few remaining questions were odds and ends spanning all types of media journalism. He concurred with one questioner that there was very definitely a "hierarchy of prestige among the papers" but he dispelled ideas that this significantly figured in accessibility to sources. In the beginning, such an association may open an otherwise closed door, but once that paper, magazine, or station registers a consistent opinion towards a policy or person, doors may close. He did not seem to feel, for instance, that being a staffer of the liberal **Rolling Stone** had too much effect on who he was able to see, particularly on "the Hill which will see just about anybody."

The hierarchy of jobs within and between the media is "incredibly important." To explain this situation, Crouse described the two planes which accompany a presidential candidate's wanderings. The #1 plane is the status plane. It holds the top people from the big networks, magazines and papers. The #2 or "200" plane is reserved for the technicians, the lighting and the sound men. Its occupants, he said, are "something between orangutans and humans." People would be near hysteria, he claimed, at the thought of being "bumped" from the first to the "zoo plane."

In light of Crouse's associations with and knowledge of the major journalists of this country, someone asked if this prejudiced how Crouse read an article or listened to a story. His answer was very vague, and anyone hoping to discover what one journalist he should read went away disappointed. He replied only that, yes, he had discovered who one should not read but he did not elaborate on the subject. In addition to criticizing the **Times'** R.W.Apple for falling prey to the "scoop mentality," Crouse criticized Apple for being a pollster, that is, one who scans every conceivable poll in his uneasing efforts to predict. Nevertheless, Crouse conceded that Apple's straight reporting is usually fairly unbiased and of very high quality. John Osborne of the **New Republic** seems to be the journalist whom Crouse most admires. More than once, he praised Osborne's reporting skill and perception.

Crouse was not impressed with the advantage "weeklies" seem to make of the extra time they have to analyze events. The fact that weekly writers do not have to produce every day should give them an added perspective on the news. However, Crouse complained that the weekly writers "go for the atmosphere" and fail to utilize the extra time to clarify the story. In short, he found little to distinguish the dailies from the weeklies.

TV Its Own Enemy

One concluding question concerned the problems of live or recorded coverage. Briefly, Crouse saw television as a victim of its own advantages. Since it can capture moments exactly, people are reluctant to pin themselves down on tape or video. In addition, television's appeal and value are visual ones. Consequently, regardless of the newsworthiness of the item, if there is no picture, there is no story. Crouse finds that the half hour limit of most news shows truncates the stories too much, leaving the viewer with only a partial sense of the real story. Finally, television is restricted by time and place. Writing allows the immediacy of an event to be preserved, and, more importantly, recreated. Television, on the other hand, must capture the first moment or it has lost its chance.

Crouse's rambling made it difficult to get an overview of his message. Yet there were several disquieting ideas which did emerge. He seemed highly critical of journalistic methodology today. He credited few present-day journalists with objectivity and still fewer with any significant degree of perception. Of those people who create and present the world which most of us see, Crouse seems to have found few who do not predict, advocate, or otherwise manipulate the story which confronts us, and he did not seem optimistic that the press would take any steps in the near future towards better, more straightforward reporting.

As a captive audience, we seem doomed to continue to receive shallow coverage in our newspapers, magazines, and news shows. Crouse's point may have been that an awareness of superficialities, of "pack journalism," and a degree of conspiracy among reporters may enable us to look beyond the face-value story to a better grasp and deeper meaning.

Timothy Crouse was one of the most entertaining speakers Middlebury has heard in quite a while. Despite his apparent nervousness (due, no doubt, to his inexperience before 'crowds'), he spoke freely, vividly, and openly. Aspiring journalists found him enlightening as he outlined some of the pitfalls and hurdles which face any novice to the field. Others, with an interest in politics, gained some insights into important personalities.

farming...

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possible to find their natural predators and introduce them, unless these predators would be harmful, too.

"However," McCollum stated, "chemical controls will probably remain our primary weapon for pest control until we have better weapons." He is currently compiling a "life table" for certain pests in Vermont. The life table is used to determine the "mortality factors" such as climate and parasites, for each stage in the pest's life cycle. He is looking for "a way we can manipulate the mortality factors to control the insect."

McCollum concluded, "We have a long way to go, and the answers are not going to be easy."

Winston Way said that a more logical question than the feasibility of organic farming is: "Can technological farming survive?"

He claimed that technology may become so expensive that "farmers will be forced to be organic." Way added, "The more technology you apply, the more inefficient you become, except in

Way recommended that farmers "grow more legumes to replace the nitrogen we have used up," and use more manure, which is "equal to, or superior to, chemical fertilizers."

Way concluded, "I don't think we can have large-scale organic gardening."

deloy...

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was none to be done, they will be paid for a day's work. Pizzagalli, on the other hand, required that the men buy their own safety equipment, and working hours to be 7 - 5, with no definite hour set for lunch.

The struggle which began in July of 1972 continued, with Chris Gallagher, a labor lawyer from Concord, New Hampshire, being brought in. DeLoy noted the physical abuse of union pickets on several occasions. The contractors labelled the workers, according to DeLoy, "goddamn goons," which did nothing to ease the tension of the situation

The union backed Thomas Salmon, supposedly a supporter of organized labor, for governor in 1972, but not until May, 1973, DeLoy claims, did Salmon appoint a mediator, Judge Donald O'Brien, who ruled only that the workers should stop picketing.

Picketing stopped for three months, during which time representatives of the Union met with O'Brien but twice. He suggested that the laborers return to work at any cost, and work out their demands from there, but this idea was rejected by the Union. Another meeting in September was "productive, (with a) beneficial atmosphere," but, though there were no concessions made, the media allegedly misrepresented the union as saying that the strike was almost over.

Workers asked Governor Salmon to withdraw one of Pizzagalli's construction bids, on the basis of the fact that the company paid "less than a living wage," but Salmon said that he could be impeached for that action. A fact finding panel was appointed, with a management representative, a labor representative, and a neutral lawyer as members. The panel found the contractors guilty, and at fault. The panel concluded that "there is no intention on the part of the contractors to settle the dispute or enter into meaningful contracts with organized labor in Vermont." Salmon, the workers charged, ignored the findings of his panel, thus further provoking hostility and conflict.

DeLoy claims that Salmon tried to "degrade" him, by attempting to get him to concede with "sheer influential force." DeLoy also believes that , at this time, labor in Vermont has no political friends, except State Senator Frank Esposito, who gives only "reluctant assistance." The Union's only choice in the next election, he states, is to back the Liberty Union Party, even though the Union has always supported Democrats in the past.

The way to close a contract, DeLoy believes, is to get the contractors back to the negotiating table. It is necessary to move quickly, because, since the strike, workers have been on welfare and have lost unemployment benefits due them.

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editorial

800 gallons of beer

On Sunday April 14, the Student Forum voted to approve an action by the Special Programs Committee and the Finance Committee which granted an Interfraternity Council request for $1,000 for beer at the Spring Weekend festivities. Only two members of the Forum dissented—this writer was one of them—and seven individuals abstained. The other 25 Forum members voted in favor of the scheme.

Let us be clear on what $1,000 will buy in the way of beer. The Forum was assured that the $1,000 would buy half a truckload of beer; half a truckload is fifty kegs. A keg contains, the Forum was told, 16 gallons. That comes out to 800 gallons of beer, a sizeable amount, even at Middlebury.

One Forum member, responding to the suggestion that the expenditure might be somewhat excessive, pointed out that the beer was supposed to last for some twelve hours, from early afternoon to early morning. Another individual suggested that $1,000 allowed about one dollar for each person who might reasonably be expected to attend the functions planned, and that almost anyone at Middlebury could drink a dollar's worth in twelve hours. Quite true, on the face of it.

But the IFC representatives thought that 1500 people would attend the fun and games on May 4, a dubious calculation at best. We are hard pressed to remember any event that 1500 Middlebury students attended. But even granting an inflated attendance figure, 800 gallons divided by 1500 people figures out to more than half a gallon per person. And while we are aware that many individuals at Middlebury would feel few effects from the consumption of half a gallon of beer, we also believe it is unlikely that all 1500 people even drink beer, their ability to imbibe half a gallon aside.

It is probably unnecessary to point out what $1,000 would do were it put to more worthwhile use than the inebriation of one thousand or more college students. However, realizing that an apparent majority of students think they *deserve* to have their kicks regardless of the financial costs, we would simply suggest that Spring Weekend could be just as successful, and those attending could get just as plowed as they want, on even half the expenditure the Forum approved two weeks ago.

Certainly the Forum has the funds to support these activities. The Treasurer of the Forum assured the members that they had several thousand dollars left in the Forum account to spend as they saw fit before the end of the year.

Perhaps consideration ought to be accorded to more meaningful endeavors; at a very minimum, the Forum ought to scrutinize the expenditures it does approve, for whatever activities, with a little more concern than it exhibited in its consideration of the IFC request.

NLF

Correction, contrition, but not retraction

About a month ago, we wrote a piece which condemned the Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Plant at Vernon. We pointed out two incidents in about the past year when radioactive gases have escaped from the reactor. These were only two examples of the malfunctions and problems which Yankee experienced. It has been brought to our attention that we were somewhat in error in that editorial, and we mean to correct it.

Professor David K. Smith of the Economics department, who incidentally, works as a consultant for Central Vermont Public Service (which owns 35% of Yankee) during the summer, sent our editorial to Dr. Anthony Robbins, the Vermont health commissioner, for verification. The State Health Department has a special unit to monitor Yankee's environmental behavior, run by one David M. Scott, who, according to his reply to Mr. Smith, is a Radiator Health Engineer.

Mr. Scott told us that on January 16 and 17, 1973, Vermont Yankee's radioactive gaseous effluent exceeded in volume that allowed by its "technical specifications." This nullified our claim that the gases exceeded 'government health standards.' Technical specifications are determined by the AEC for each plant, we gather, and, Mr. Scott says, are "derived from health standards for radiation exposure." Technical specifications are purposely set low to allow for "plant malfunctions or human errors." The AEC health standards are therefore much less stringent than are technical specificatins. The AEC requires that stack releases from nuclear plants not exceed a dose of 500 millirem per year to a person at the plant's property line. Mr. Scott assured us that the maximum possible exposure from the two January gaseous releases was 2.4 millirem and stressed that the health standard was not violated, only the plant's technical specification was.

We regret our error, but we do not retract our opinion that Yankee is a definite threat to those living in a wide area around it. Its endless series of technical problems raises doubts about the integrity of its design and construction. Its radioactive pollution, in small quantities *so far*, must be considered a perpetual hazard. At the beginning of this month, Yankee was shut down again, because the AEC suspected that like several other reactors across the country, some component of its reactor vessel might have been installed upside-down. We have not heard whether any such mistake was found.

We note that Mr. Scott's letter to us, while it did state that the AEC health standards were not violated, never claimed that the standards guarantee public safety from radioactive poisoning. In not telling us that the 2.4 millirem of the January 1973 gas release was harmless, we think he was being honest, if a little evasive.

Dr. John Gofman and Dr. Arthur Tamplin are two of the most outspoken critics of the AEC's health standards. Their 1971 book, *Poisoned Power*, pointed out the AEC's unwillingness to acknowledge their extensive research on the physiological effects of low-level radiation. They contend that a dose of radiation which the AEC would call permissable, is by no means safe, and that AEC proponents have not one iota of evidence to back up their claim that a safe level of radioactive exposure exists. Natural, medical, and nuclear plant emissions' radiation produce cancer, leukemia, and genetic mutations over many years in direct proportion to the dose received.

This suggests that any doubts about the AEC's health standards are well justified. It seems likely they are far too lax and fail to protect the public's safety.

Mr. Scott commented that out editorial was "reasonably accurate in reporting on the nature and specifics of the various incidents." His general verification reinforces our fears that Vermont Yankee will years hence cause calamity, and that those who defend it are making a terrible mistake.

CL

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Hell to pay

Suppose the Senate votes to oust President Nixon next September - 66 "Yes", to 34 "No", or one vote short of the Constitutional two-thirds of those voting. There will be hell to pay.

Developments in Washington, we think, are heading straight for a majority House vote for impeachment, and that means a Senate trial. Suppose on the fatal day there is a Senate majority against the President, (which we think likely) but not a two-third majority (which we also think likely). If Mr. Nixon can get a one-third-plus-one on his side he can stay in office. He seems currently playing "one-third-plus-one politics" by aggrandizing his support among conservatives and the South.

So what would happen? The only precedent is Andrew Johnson. On February 24, 1868, the House impeached Johnson 128-47. The Senate trial started March 30, lasted 57 days to May 16, (including a 10-day recess) when the Senate voted against him 35 to 19, or exactly one vote short of conviction. He was "acquitted" - and ruined. He lingered in office 11 months.

The difference today is this: If a majority votes against Mr. Nixon (which is becoming at least likely enough to deserve serious consideration) and if it is less than two-thirds, Mr. Nixon can continue in office too, only in his case it will be from, say September for over two years (27 months and some days) to noon, Thursday, January 20, 1977. For that length of time America will have a disgraced President unable to govern.

It would be a disaster. The perception of the possibility is just beginning to seep into the nation's awareness and the alarm is inevitable and mounting. Indeed the thought of it should mute some of the gloating of Nixon-haters. The possibility helps to account for the mood Washington presently is in which is expressed in the sour phrase, "Things are going to get a lot worse, before they get worse."

There is another side to it, however. If America can be forced for two years to look squarely at the possibility of reforming our government so as to prevent the present fix from happening again it will not be a time wholly lost. You can bet that in two years with a President who has been condemned by both houses of Congress, as happened once before in history, there would be the greatest proliferation of proposals to change the Constitution since that majestic instrument was first set afloat.

We have a lot of confidence in America, even in a bind like this, and a good number of wise people share it. The London **Economist** the other day observed: "The Watergate experience, in a curious way, is an example of this American adaptability. This is not only the story of a devious President caught up in the consequences of his past actions. For those who are interested in the quality of a society, rather than the tragedy of an individual, it is also the story of a country in which people do not hesitate to challenge the chief power in the land, and may yet bring him down."

A nice compliment and, we think, a true one.

It is still possible to learn something from that long ago Johnson impeachment, and the Rodino committee is studying it all the time. To simplify things it comes down primarily to contrasting three sets of men. For example, there is the contrast between the flamboyant 1868 demagogue Rep. Ben Butler of Massachusetts, who staged-managed the Johnson show, and the low-keyed quiet-voiced Rep. Peter Rodino of Newark of 1974. They set the mood and the tone exactly.

The 1868 mood was savage and Butler fitted right into it. Johnson was a drunk he charged, though he did not go so far as some asserting he was an accomplice in Lincoln's assassination. Butler was a political general who became a hero in the mill towns of the North by threatening to treat women of occupied New Orleans as prostitutes if they sneered at Blue-coats. He was short, bald, big-paunched and ugly as sin with a cast in one eye, and the South called him "Beast Butler." Lord Palmerston rebuked him in Parliament to cheers, and French government wouldn't let his name appear in newspapers. While occupying New Orleans he had incidents with the consuls of England, Prussia, Spain, Russia, Greece, France, and Holland, and Lincoln ultimately relieved him.

Just the man, the Radical Republicans in the House felt, to lead their "managers" in the Senate trial. (He was the one, incidentally, who waved the "bloody shirt" of an ejected carpetbagger in Congress). He was an actor and a clown with every moment a quick answer as a man of the people.

Rodino, of course, is just the opposite. So far at any rate he has kept his head. There is not the poisonous hysteria today: the Senate set up the Ervin committee 70 to 0; the House voted authority to Rodino's committee 410-4. There is a good deal of bipartisanship and responsibility. In 1868 they were rarin' to impeach; today Congress has backed into the thing reluctantly, driven on as much as anything by the nightmarish quality of the White House defense and countertactics.

So much for that contrast, Butler and Rodino. Now here is another: If a President is chucked out who gets his place? We know the alternative now, it is Jerry Ford, a likeable mediocrity with an arch-conservative voting record, who is also decent and honorable. The "Jerry Ford" of last century was the president **pro tem** of the Senate, "bluff" Ben Wade of Ohio (there wasn't any vice-president), who had the gall to sit in the trial and vote for impeachment with ill-disguised eagerness knowing that if his side won he would succeed Johnson. He's the one man who came within one vote of being President! He favored high tariffs, easy money, and a vindictive policy to the South and he appalled some men enough so that they preferred to keep Andy for a short time longer.

The final contrast, of course, is between the two principals, Johnson and Nixon. Congress charged Johnson with usurpation but the real issue, of course, was how to treat the conquered South. The problem is less agonizing, perhaps, today but more ramified. There is a sleazy quality about the Nixon tax returns; an an incredulity about the Watergate cover-up; a humiliation over the campaign contribution lies. Deeper, perhaps, is the genuine alarm - not hysterical but bona fide - over the imperial presidency. They tried to forestall one-man rule in Philadelphia in 1787. Now it's our turn.

genuine freedom of information

By Ralph Nader

Both the media and citizens have an important stake in a Senate bill that comes to grips with the no-fault government and the bureaucratic arrogance it breeds to perpetuate government secrecy in Washington. It is S.2543 which by tightening up the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) of 1966 and making that law more usable by Americans has brought down the concerted wrath of the federal bureaucracy.

The Justice Department has assigned more lobbying resources to block the bill when it comes up before the Senate Judiciary Committee later this month. Other agencies are alerting all hands to stop S. 2543 before these agencies are afflicted with accountability to those citizens whom they have denied information to all these years.

What S. 2543 does is to spot the ways that agencies have gotten around the Freedom of Information law and try to give people the rights and remedies to fight back successfully.

Since bureaucracies have a strong aversion to being accountable to the citizens they are supposed to serve, the chief object of their ire is the section in the bill which authorizes the courts to impose the sanction of suspension without pay up to 60 days for any agency officials who the courts find are withholding information "without a reasonable basis in law." There is ample reason for this mild sanction.

Again and again citizens have been denied unlawfully critical information dealing with health, safety or expenditure of taxpayers' funds. Agencies officials know that they can only be stopped on a case by case basis assuming the person has the fund to find a lawyer and win in court. Even when the person wins the case, as was true regarding meat inspection reports or nursing home surveys, other people requesting these reports have been rebuffed by such lawless agencies.

Putting the responsibility squarely on the individual in the agency who violates the FOIA ends the cynical or cavaliar attitude of government officials that they can do so with impunity. Fifteen state FOIA laws have been criminal penalties for state officials who violate them. But the federal FOIA presently has no penalties at all; it is a toothless law that heavily burdens the public's right to know.

Other sections of S. 2543 would set deadlines for an agency to respond to a citizen's request for information and to respond to a citizen's law suit. Contrived delays to wear down the persons requesting such data or reports is a favorite technique of preserving secrecy. When Carl Stern of NBC finally won his law suit to obtain documents about citizen harassment from the Justice Department, he could look back on 26 months of effort before he won. Few people can endure such delays and fewer can sustain the legal costs. Mr. Stern had one of our attorneys represent him on a pro bono basis.

The Senate bill also goes after the "contagion device." This is the agency excuse which tells people they can't have any of the information requested because a part of it is legitimately confidential. If this bill passes, the agencies will have to delete such part and releast the rest of the material.

In addition to filling sveral other loopholes, S. 2543 gives the courts authority to award attorneys' fees and the costs of litigation whenever the citizens seeking the information prevail in court. For example, if a newspaper or magazine sue to obtain information from an agency or department, the court can assess the costs of the suit against the government. At the hearings on the bill, chaired by Senator Edward Kennedy, media representatives said that one of the reasons they had not used the FOIA more was the expense of litigation. Imagine how much more prohibitively expensive lawsuits could be for ordinary people who believe that information is the currency of democracy and their right to have.

Senators will welcome hearing from their folks back home about S. 2543 before they have to decide how they are going to vote. For a free booklet on how to use the Freedom of Information Act, send a self-addressed envelope to Freedom of Information Clearing House, P.O. Box 19367, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Letters to the editor

To the Editor:

The reader's stomach must be considered. What commenced as an interesting review of E.Q.'s blackout dance terminated in an expose on ethical principles. Regardless of my personal views towards streaking, the analysis of the "type" of people involved is reminiscent of a certain southern governor barring the entrance of a young black student to a state university many years ago.

The daily drudgery of college life due to schedule and workload periodically needs some type of release, whether in the form of athletics and extracurricular activities, parties, or even streaking. How the individual chooses to spend his or her free time is clearly his or her choice.

I am acquainted with many streakers and none aspire to spend their lives selling nails and shovels.

As a participant in ROTC, I feel qualified to make this judgment that the program (at least at Middlebury) cannot be likened to a bowel movement. We have not yet been taught the doctrines of war and hate and probably never will. In fact, ROTC has aided me in gaining a clear perspective of what the military is like, socially as well as physically.

The quality of the **Campus** would be much improved if editorial comments were reserved for the appropriate section. ". . . a mildly shoddy form of exhibitionism," streaking or blatant journalism, there is little difference.

David Towne '77

Reply to David Towne:

I am flattered that you consider my writing "blatant journalism", an acolade on the order of "blatant plumbing" or "blatant short-order fry-cooking". We do disagree on several points, however.

First, reviewing is by nature a function of "editorial comment". An Editorial is, after all, only a political review.

Also, the southern governor to whom you refer based his objection to the black's matriculation on the black's blackness, a factor which even the governor would admit was beyond the black's control. I myself prefer to stigmatize people for their chosen actions. This is an illustration of the difference between racism and morality.

Lastly, you may very well wonder what a nasty remark about ROTC was doing in a dance review. Well, ROTC is a program for training hired murderers. As such, it is totally antithetical to the love and joy which are inherent in good dancing. To observe that the streakers are no threat to "such shit as ROTC" is to go a long way towards explaining why they were so painfully out of place at the dance.

Seth Steinzor

Additional reply to David Towne:

As a member of ROTC, you are no doubt aware that the main business of the military in this, the most technologically powerful nation in the history of mankind, is death and killing. ROTC teaches young men and women how to kill more effectively. Unless you would care to dispute this description of the Reserve Officers Training Corps, I should think Mr. Steinzor's analogy concerning the program valid, if not wholly accurate.

You "have not yet been taught the doctrines of war and hate and probably never will." Aside from your misuse of the word "doctrines," what is it that individuals being prepared for the officer corps are taught? Perhaps you would care to tell the community what the "military is like, socially as well as physically." I am unsure of the social value of the military; as for its physical nature, I would suppose that helicopter flights around Middlebury and courses in military strategy and the history of warfare would be sufficient to suggest the nature of this organization.

You purport to be oh-so-very-tolerant of the latest collegiate fad. Would you care to assess the tolerance of the United States military toward domestic dissent, third world revolutions, or toward its draftees and enlisted men? Better yet, perhaps you can convince the commanding officers of ROTC at Middlebury to allow you all to streak across campus, or across the field during mock "maneuvers", wearing only your medals and carrying only your rifle. Now THAT would alter the social and physical nature of ROTC. . .

Nat Forbes
News Editor

To the Editor:

Although I feel greatly honored by the recognition you have proffered in the form of the "Unshakeable Devotion to an Utterly Worthless Cause" Award (which notification has already been placed in a permanent position of honor in my awards, recognitions, and bill for payment file), I wish to register a humble (but quite sincere) complaint—this at the risk of seeming somewhat of an ingrate.

The **Campus**, as the more-or-less official representative of journalism at Middlebury—this seething hotbed of New England liberalism (permit me to choke)—has never failed to demonstrate its close intellectual identification with the enlightened thinkers of the past decade's "I'm a regular guy" literary movement, something especially obvious in its ceaselessly heroic determination to perpetuate the world-views of that era (such as the myth of the effeminate gay male style in your latest venture of this nature as "homos", and more commonly known by more blatant "masculinity"—obsessed morons on this campus as "faggots").

I realize I ask far too much when I expect your writers and/or editors to have transcended their male-role patterns of speech, writing, and labelling; I realize it will be considered unreasonable that I am angered by the appelation of "groupie".

I play foos, I welcome the recognition of my unshakeable devotion - and I firmly believe that it is the utterly worthless causes of this world that merit such devotion—but to be styled a "groupie" by you or anyone else simply because I am one of the few **females** who play the game is intolerable. I resent being made part of your closed-minded and chauvinistic (however overworked and discredited this last term has become) world-view. I'll take the award, friends, and the kudos, with sincere thanks—but keep your prejudices to yourselves.

The frizzy, blonde-haired freshman fooser,
Karin E. Dennis

To the Editor:

I recommend that the **Compost** be published throughout the academic year and that the **Campus** be reserved for April Fool's Day.

Robert Rieff
Art Department

Editor's Note: Nothing would give us greater pleasure, but we are CERTAIN that the college community would never tolerate such levity and mirth on a regular basis.

To the Editor:

Humor, man's ability to be amused by his own weaknesses, is one of those necessary qualities which make us human. But laughter is truly human and enjoyable when that laughter is freely felt and offered. We have always felt that this condition was fulfilled when humor is offered with courtesy, dignity, and reverence. Your issue of the **Middlebury Compost** however, presented itself with more viciousness than humor, and with more baseness than dignity.

For example: your letter on page six, which you signed "Middlebury Christian Fellowship". Is this humor? Or rather a puerile attempt at humor by someone with personal difficulty with those values which the Middlebury Christian Fellowship is trying to live and practice?

The acidity of this last issue of the **Campus** fell upon many we love dearly; we find it hard to laugh with viciousness disguised under the name of humor.

William and Rachel Collins
Middlebury, Vt.

To the Editor:

Kudos to Nick Bogert who accepted WRMC's request to review the **Compost**.

an admirer of objectivity
(name witheld by request)

To the Editor:

I demand redress.

Dennis O'Brien

To the Editor:

Last Thursday, April 18, I was apprehended by the Middlebury Town Police. The officer charged me with exceeding the posted speed limit, to wit, doing 36 m.p.h. in a 25 m.p.h. zone. The officer said that the reason he was where he was when he was, when I was, was that the Police Department had received complaints from the Middlebury College student body, to wit, they could not cross the street safely.

As the Middlebury College student body is responsible for my ticket, I think it only fair that they help pay the ticket, which is $22.

Donations may be sent to Frank Dunau, Box 3480, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt. 05753

Frank Dunau '77

To the Editor:

The Deans recently posted a notice in Battell that stated that the College was "quite concerned about the amount of damage" caused to "approximately thirty doors" by hockey-playing students in the dorm. Repair costs are to range between $5.00 to $50.00 per door. The memo reads: "The College cannot and will not assume these costs." Assuming that this inability to pay stems from financial reasons, it cannot be denied that forcing an administration that operates on a tight budget to pay for students' rowdiness would be an injustice.

But to force the victims of this adolescent energy into being the sole

continued on p. 15

student forum...

continued from p. 3

ministration, and students represented." Curt Viebranz recommended organizing a group to discuss the residents' role, regulations, policing, and mechanisms to remove residents, before considering a cut in residents' pay.

Room Draw Revision

Clement, head of the Student Housing Working Group, proposed a new system for room draw which the Forum passed, and sent to the Community Council for approval, where it was also approved. According to the proposal there will be a "continuous room draw." Juniors can sign a list to keep their rooms, and not participate in the room draw. The rest of the Juniors will be the first to draw rooms. Then, Sophomores whose rooms have not been chosen by Juniors, will have the option to keep their rooms, or to participate in the room draw. Finally, after Sophomores have drawn rooms, Freshmen will draw rooms.

Along with the proposal for continuous room draw, the Forum discussed the assignment of numbers for room draw. There has been a problem of "repeats." Students with high numbers one year tend to get a high number the next year. Clement said, "The computer program is not truly random, and it could be made more random."

To eliminate the computer problem, the Community Council decided to have the numbers drawn by the Deans.

Student Forum passed Reding's proposal stating that the Forum opposed the construction of the Abbey Pond Pump Storage plant. The resolution stated that the Forum is opposed to the plant because 1) it would destroy National Forest land, 2) it would destroy farm land, 3) it is an undesirable facility in a residential area, 4) it is tied to nuclear plants which are not believed to be totally safe, 5) it is not needed in Vermont, and 6) Middlebury voters disapproved of the proposed plant two years ago.

Felix Batista's '77 proposal that pocket calculators not be allowed during in-class exams was also passed by the Forum.

The Forum approved two requests to waive the 25¢ profit limit for films showed Tom Plumb '75 requested permission to charge 50¢ for a film to benefit Bristol Summer Camp. The other request was for two movies which would benefit a sixth grade class in Middlebury which is planning a trip to Washington.

The Forum granted two requests for supplemental funds from the **Campus** and the **Course Guide**. The **Campus** requested funds to sponsor Timothy Crouse.

Two requests that had been brought to the Finance Committee, were brought to the Forum by Reding, as a dissenting member of the Committee. His objection to both was that "a large amount of money like that should go through the Forum for discussion and approval."

50 Kegs of Beer

The Interfraternity Council request for $1,000 to buy 50 kegs of beer (800 gallons) for Spring Weekend was approved. The second request by **Frontiers** for $500 to publish 1500 copies of both the literary and art magazines was also passed. However, there was some discussion of the possibility of printing only the art magazine, and increasing solicitation of student contributions to the magazine. Mark Polebaum '74 said, "If we can approve $1,000 for beer, I think we can approve $500 for a literary magazine.

frost...

continued from p. 4

Frost is "not afraid of certain subjects," Munford stated. However, there is "always more than should be said." He added that Frost spoke about matters of sex with a certain reticence and reluctance.

Munford read and commented on one of Frost's love poems, "Putting in the Seed."

John Conron

Mr. John Conron (American Literature) stated that Robert Frost's poetry is in a "tradition of meditation." The focus of meditative poetry is nature as it turns into landscape.

Mr. Conron explained that the play of light over the landscape is important. Light, as it appears at different times of day, is symbolic.

Dawn symbolizes awakening and creation. Noon is the time of senses and understanding. Dusk is the hour of equilibrium. Night deals with "dead, desolate, desert places."

Conron stated that there are three stages of a meditative poem: the "composition of place," the "petition," and the "colloquy." He illustrated these stages in Frost's poem "Looking for a Sunset Bird."

The first stage, Conron said, is the "re-creation of place by imagination." If this place is intangible, the poet must make it visible by means of metaphor. In this way, the landscape will contain more mysterious things than are actually shown on the surface.

In the second stage, the matters which lead to meditation are made distinct, Conron continued. The metaphor is discovered here, although its implication is not yet unraveled.

Conron explained that the final stage, the colloquy, is the "climax," the end and the aim of the poem. Through meditation, this asserts a hold on the reader's imagination.

Steve Collier '74

Stephen Collier of the class of 1974 read and commented on the poem "Birches." Collier said that he wished to approach this poem from a perspective which could offer insight into some of Frost's other poems.

Mr. Collier stated that Frost's poems tie in with the philosophy of William James, the founder of American pragmatism. Both feel that people should keep their ideals and actions united, as they strive for progress.

Frost speaks of "commitment in motion, to be made through doing; a thoroughly Jamesian commitment," according to Collier. Frost also mentions "personal commitments" by which a person can climb above the "tedium of ordinary ones."

Birch trees, according to Frost, are something to "stake your hopes on," Collier explained. In the poem they are a metaphor for the "inner strivings of the human soul."

Sheila Bamford '74

Sheila Bamford of the class of 1974 spoke on the poem "Two Look at Two," which she termed an "exquisitely created world."

Ms. Bamford read the poem and explained how it reveals "Frost's celebration of the doubleness of things." Specifically, Frost speaks of "twoness in the relations of nature and man, and man and woman."

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announcements

Rexroth to read poetry

Nationally famous poet, painter, critic, and translator Kenneth Rexroth will read from his poetry Friday afternoon, April 26 at 4:15 in Munroe Faculty Lounge.

Mr. Rexroth's activities do not seem to follow conventional academic lines. He has travelled the country on behalf of the International Workers of the World (I.W.W.), worked as a packer, forest patrolman, insane asylum attendent, factory worker, journalist, and editor. His paintings have been displayed at one-man shows in Paris, New York, and Chicago. He has published about a dozen volumes of poetry, has edited several anthologies, has written several volumes of essays, three plays, a novel, and is known widely for his translations of poetry from French, Germa, Spanish, Chinese, and Japanese.

Mr. Rexroth was educated at the Chicago Art Institute, and the New School for Social Research. He was a Guggenheim Fellow from 1948-49, has worked for the **Saturday Review** and **The Nation**, and presently teaches at the University of California in Santa Barbara. He has won numerous poetry awards and published many literary periodicals and national magazines. Mr. Rexroth plans to travel to Japan this summer to translate more poetry from the Japanese. The reading is sponsored by the M.C.A.B.

"Our Town" now on stage

The Middlebury College English and Drama Department in cooperation with the Middlebury Concert-Drama Series will present Thornton Wilder's "Our Town", with an interlude from Jean Genet's "The Balcony" Wednesday through Saturday, April 24-27 in Wright Theatre on the Middlebury campus. Curtain time for all four performances is 8 p.m.

The final drama production of the year on the Concert-Drama Series, the play is under the direction of Bart Teush, assistant professor of English at Middlebury. He is assisted by Eve Ensler, a junior from Scarsdale, N.Y.

Mr. Teush announced that he will be available each evening after the performance to discuss the production seminar's work in the play.

For ticket information and reservations for the public performances call Wright Theatre box office at 388-2665. Admission is by Concert-Drama series tickets or $2 for adults and $1.50 for students.

Summer travelers

Students planning overseas travel this summer should obtain an Internatonal Student Card. It saves lots of money. One should apply now for this summer. Send for application to:

Council on Internatonal Exchange
777 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017

After you receive your application you will need: a letter from the Deans' Office certifying that you are a full time student, a photo, and $2.00.

Unpaid fines

There are a number of students with overdue traffic, library, and damage fines. These students will not be allowed to register for next term, nor will their transcripts be released.

Also, please be reminded that there is a $25.00 fine for late registration, unless excused by the Deans (illness, etc.)

SSIS to celebrate Mother's Day

During the week of April 29th through May 6th, SSIS will be raising money for the local Planned Parenthood by offering Mother's Day cards. For a donation of $1-$2-$5-$10, an attractive card will be sent to the donor's mother and at the same time Planned Parenthood will receive a gift to help them continue the many necessary and worthwhile functions they perform in Middlebury. Planned Parenthood helps many students—and now they need **your** help. A table will be set up in front of Proctor from 11:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. every day during the next week. Your gift is tax deductible—and much appreciated!

Info release forms

The deans remind students that they may at any time change the authorizations on the Release of Information Form that all students fill out when they first enter Middlebury. It is this form that the deans and the Registrar consult before releasing information to prospective employers, etc.

Student files are never released to anyone, except by subpeona, but we are called upon to interpret them for government clearance investigators and employers. Before we speak to anyone about you we check to see what kind of authorization you have given us. If you have any question about this or if you want to review your authorization, please see the deans.

Swarthmore exchange

There will be a limited number of spaces available for the Fall Term '75 Middlebury-Swarthmore Exchange. Applications will not be accepted from members of the Freshman class. For more information please see Dean McKinney, Old Chapel.

Volunteers needed

W.I.C., a food supplement program, delivers special foods to pregnant and nursing women, and women with children under four years of age. WIC needs volunteers with cars to help deliver food once or twice a week. If interested, please contact Marian Greenberg at 388-7381.

Judicial council openings

There are positions open at all class levels for the 1974-75 Student Judicial Council. The responsibilities and procedures of the Council are outlined on page 42 of the College Handbook. If you're interested, please submit your name and box number to Betsy Kuphal, Box 2732, no later than Tuesday, April 30.

Smoking in Dana

Students and Faculty are reminded that smoking is not permitted in Dana Auditorium. Student organizations and academic departments sponsoring events or holding classes in Dana are responsible for enforcing the No Smoking regulation.

classifieds

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Wanted: The person who charged $7.40 worth of Crest room cheeseburgers to the Cinema Club account. Please write out a check payable to the Cinema Club and / or drop a note in my mail box, C3091. Thanx. Chris Frankel. Chairman.

College campus representative needed to sell Name Brand Stereo Components to students at lowest prices. Hi commission, NO investment required. Serious Inquiries ONLY! FAD Components, Inc., 20 Passaic Ave., Fairfield New Jersey, 07006—Jerry Diamond, 201-227-6814.

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'72 graduate desires to sublet one bedroom apartment in Middlebury area from June-August. Write: Pam Basamania, 60 Main St., Dover, Mass. 02030.

faculty meeting...

continued from p. 3

men participation on varsity athletic teams.

There was no faculty discussion on this issue.

Michael Olinick (Mathematics) read the minutes of the Faculty Council meeting. He said the College's rental policy had come under discussion, as rental rates will be increased by a greater percentage than will salaries. He stated that the Council would like to receive a clear statement of the College's rental policy.

Final salaries have not yet been determined, according to President Armstrong, and rental rates and salaries are determined independently.

The Faculty Council also discussed the retirement situation and a Teachers' Insurance and Annuity (TIAA) study, Olinick reported. He stated that President Armstrong had proposed inviting a TIAA representative to the College to speak to the faculty.

President Armstrong reported that a TIAA representative would visit the College in the fall to speak to the faculty and to respond "to your individual concerns and questions."

Currently, many faculty members come up for retirement without really having known what their choices were, Armstrong continued. To respond to all the questions on retirement policy "takes more expertise than we have on the campus."

James Krupp (Director of Academic Computation) recommended inviting a similar representative to discuss Blue Cross/Blue Shield. President Armstrong commented that this was a good idea.

Tenure Proposal Presented

Speaking for the Senior Faculty Council, Howard Munford (American Literature) said the Council was now formally placing its proposal on Reappointment and Tenure before the faculty. He stated that a vote on the general outline of the proposal would take place at the May faculty meeting.

Munford explained that the Council had recently discussed and modified the proposal.

These modifications include eliminating the rank of Associate Professor, augmenting leave possibilities, and allowing eight years before a tenure decision is required.

Waters asked if the faculty could decide the rules the President would use to make tenure decisions if it voted for the proposal. President Armstrong answered that , if the faculty votes in favor of the proposal, he will carry it to the Trustees with an "affirmative recommendation."

The proposal will be open for discussion at the May faculty meeting., Munford noted. As he spoke, a masked female streaker tore through the Faculty Lounge. "We sometimes wonder whether we're a part of the outside world," commented Munford when the faculty's laughter had subsided several minutes later.

Dean O'Brien raised a Community Council "problem." He explained that the Judicial Council had recommended changing the penalty for shoplifting from the College bookstore from indefinite suspension to a $50 fine, "normally."

The Community Council had accepted this recommendation, stated O'Brien, by a vote of four in favor and six abstentions. He now presented this to the faculty for a vote.

A Fine Deterrent

Stephen Rockefeller (Religion) explained that the Judicial Council recommended the fine because it could be easily posted and would have a "deterrent effect." He acknowledged the fact that the fine could be called "inequitable." But he stated that the previous penalty was not fair either, as it penalized a student academically for a non-academic offense.

Dean O'Brien refuted various faculty members' suggestions for dealing with shoplifting. "I just don't think there is a perfect solution," he stated.

There is "no very satisfactory way of dealing with shoplifting," President Armstrong commented. He suggested that the Judicial Council decide each case individually.

Rockefeller answered that the members of the Judicial Council would be put in a "tough spot" if it were their job to make up individual shoplifting penalties. He explained that the fine was the "normal" penalty, and the Council could choose not to apply it in certain cases.

The faculty voted to accept the fine.

Roger Peel (Spanish)Director of the Language Schools, spoke on the summer language program. He stated that the College wished to "redefine the role of foreign languages at Middlebury," and to "underscore their importance in support of other subjects."

Summer Baby Languages

A beginning language program has been initiated at the Summer Language School, Peel explained, so more students will be able to learn foreign languages and spend time abroad. He said he would like to see non-language majors attending schools abroad.

The German department has received permission to use video tapes from German television in the classroom, Peel announced.

Peel also said the language school wishes to procure funds for a program in linguistics. These funds would finance a series of visiting teaching appointments in the subject.

There are "financial implications in all of this," Peel added. He said the College has sent proposals for funding to several foundations.

The faculty will notice the "handiwork" of the Special Committee on the College Report in these suggestions, President Armstrong commented.

Rockefeller reported on the actions of the Judicial Council. One student has been fined $25 for "attempted misappropriation of College furniture." One had received one semester's suspension for plagiarism on a seminar paper. One student must pay damages for driving his car on the lawn.

The Judicial Council will recommend a stronger penalty for driving on the lawns, Rockefeller added.

Robert Gleason (Chemistry) announced that the Faculty Conference with the Trustees Committee would meet with the Trustees on April 19.

the middlebury campus

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letters...

continued from p. 11

payers for the damage may be equally unjust. Like the administration, many of these students "cannot and will not" pay for the damage of others. Few students damage their own doors, and much of the destruction was done while the occupants

Since the people who destroyed the doors are not all likely to be caught, who is to be responsible? The people behind those doors? They are the least responsible. They didn't put those rowdies together indiscriminately; the College did. They didn't give the dorm wishy-washy and unenforceable regulations; the College did. They didn't choose often-apathetic J.C.'s with dubious power to simmer down an overcrowded dorm; all this the College did.

Perhaps the College could help pay for the damages, while finding ways to forcibly control the thoughtlessness of immature "students." At least the Deans could come back and talk with those individuals who are being billed in order to work something out.

Fifty dollars is a lot of money to pay for damage that one has never seen. The Administration cannot and should not find the easy way out and force that bill down unwilling throats.

Jay Heinrichs '77
South Batts Rm. 220

To the Editor:

I trust that a "letter to the **Campus**" was what Dave O'Connor's Tenure Committee had in mind when it invited reactions to its Statement in the **Campus** of March 21. At least, this is the obvious way to expose a range of ideas broadly.

It seems to me that any Tenure policy deals essentially with Faculty employment conditions. Employment conditions are at heart matters of economics. I sense that the position taken by the O'Connor group was not based on an economic analysis of the issues involved. I hope to add perspective to the discussion through a "bare-bones" economic outline of what major factors are involved.

Initiatives taken by any individual or group presume benefits, gains, or maximizing of utility at some higher level than presently being experienced. And let it be agreed that it is conceivable that it may be possible to realize gains through re-structuring the College's Tenure document. But realizing gains **alone** is not a sufficient basis for proceeding!

Costs are involved in operating the machinery through which the anticipated gains would be realized, and the externalities or "rub-off" effects of new initiatives invariably result in costs not foreseen or adequately evaluated. The proper yardstick to apply is whether net benefits minus the costs is **positive.** This is an extraordinarily important point which should not be lost sight of in the upcoming discussions of Tenure.

It is probable that the benefits from the student position are more clearly in sight than the costs, hence, an overly brief discussion of the costs will be attempted. There are broadly two types of costs which would be involved in implementing the position of the students, and indeed, the Faculty Council draft. First, there are the dollar costs. These would involve changes in recruitment budgets because of both numbers of replacements needed and the probability that getting **good** replacements would be more difficult with a new climate of job security at the College.

Then, there would be the problem of overall salary adjustments because of insecurity for all, in effect. And, we cannot lose sight of the interdependencies involved! Middlebury is not an "island unto itself," nor can it expect to be. If we leave the mainstream of employment arrangements, there will certainly be increased costs involved in attempting to maintain the quality of the Faculty—an absolutely fundamental ingredient in out stature.

While the dollar costs are obviously important, it is my sense that the most important involved when one ponders the Tenure problem are the "non-dollar." What would these be? First, the agonizing of those scholars terminated after sufficient years of service that they are unemployable in new roles professionally because of age. Human agonizing is, in fact, a much most "costly" cost than dollar costs in many instances.

Another example would be the time sacrificed by those students, Faculty, and administrative people who were involved in developing termination, non-termination, probationary, or other status recommendations. Under present procedures, this is a very large cost. A further item would be the overall cost of whatever turmoil within the community minds (the college community) generates in inefficiencies when judgements are not universally agreed to in termination cases.

Any diminution of College stature, or reduction in its ability to maintain its competitive stature would of course represent very large non-dollar costs. By this point, the relevance of the phrase "the price of progress" should be clear.

The process of economic analysis also includes efforts to evaluate who will receive the benefits and who will absorb or pay the costs. The benefits recipients would be essentially the students, but the matter of who will pay the costs is complex because of the nature of dollar and non-dollar costs and the several possible contributors who may be asked to contribute in varying degree.

The non-dollar costs, that extraordinarily important group which relate to the academic environment at the Campus and the College's stature nationally (and internationally), cannot be explicitly assigned. Certainly, the most intense of the human agonizing would be absorbed by the Faculty, but students, administration, alumni, friends, etc., would all be involved if either quality of academic environment or reputation suffered as a result of implementing a new Tenure concept.

The dollar costs, and I suggest that these may be far larger than many think, would largely be paid by students either through increased fees or elimination of on-going programs of low-priority—if any such exist. In the immediate future, capital raising efforts are so structured that little discussion is merited. It would be important that those who would be paying the increased costs be identified and understand their role before any plan is firmed.

While the central purpose of the discussion has been to suggest an analytical framework appropriate for a matter as important as that at hand, a personal viewpoint is, I think, legitimate. It is simply that the Tenure problem is more complex than generally realized, that the magnitude and nature of the costs involved are not well understood, and that there is real doubt as to whether the net sum of the costs and benefits is, in fact, positive.

David K. Smith
Professor of Economics

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salmon discussion...

continued from p. 2

would be the implications of a hydroelectric dam to serve this region in terms of the total society?"

Referring to the oil shortage, Governor Salmon noted the difficulties of working with Canada. He explained that he has been working with Canada for the past several months "quietly." He further stated that when working with Canada, Vermont works with a confederation of states that have individual premises, yet are also a part of a national network. Vermont's arrangements have been secret, Salmon noted, because at the present Ottawa is saying "no energy for sale."

Salmon believes that there are a number of United States oil companies with "rough edges," but he feels the people are getting a fairly straight deal from the majority with whom he has worked. He added, "I don't see the great rip-off some observers see and if it is there, it is well-hidden."

Governor Salmon praised the people of Vermont for their fifteen percent energy saving during the fuel crisis as compared with the national average of only 1.9%. Salmon noted, however, "we could be Spartans here yet we must get through to the Establishment to make it work. We've got to get Joe, the man on the hill with the fancy house... to turn it (the thermostat) back."

Transcendental Meditation

One student changed the pace of the discussion and referred to a speech Salmon had delivered some time ago favoring the use of Transcendental Meditation as a cure for alcoholism. He wanted to know if Salmon had received any response to it.

The Governor explained the circumstances of his original statement. Representatives from a "TM" group had requested permission from the governor to make a presentation to his staff on the worth of the program. The Governor said,"Why not?" Salmon continued, "It is apparent TM has made some dramatic successes in industries , college campuses, the army, and government concerning productivity increases." He added, however, "I've never tried it myself. I'm too busy... yet I got a lot of flack from the view I've taken."

Governor Salmon did not wish to comment on national policy for political campaign reforms. Speaking of proposals in Vermont requiring the disclosure of campaign funds, Salmon declared, "I'm a disclosure man." He felt, however, it was "absolute nonsense" to bar the contribution of funds by non-Vermont residents. He explained that many people outside the state are interested in what happens in Vermont. He claimed that the Tudhope bill to exclude all contributions from outside the state, from labor unions, and from corporations was "obviously designed as an attempt to put the GOP in the driver's seat." He noted that the Republicans can raise "all kinds of money" with or without these restrictions, yet they do not disclose the sources of their contributions.

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Ed 102 Philosophy & History of Education
Ed 104 The Teaching of Reading
Ed 201 AudioVisual Aids & Techniques
Ed 205 Educational Psychology
Ar 101 Orientation in Art
Ma 101 College Mathematics
Ma 105 Modern Mathematics
Hi 101 History of Western Civilization
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Ec 201 Ecology
Ba 203 Business Law
Ba 210 Real Estate
Ba 211 Insurance
Ba 213 Financial Administration
Ba 215 Fundamentals of Advertising
Ba 217 Principles of Investment
Ba 221 Collective Bargaining
Ac 101 Principles of Accounting
Ac 201 Intermediate Accounting
Ss 109 Principles of Typewriting
Ss 209 Secretarial Office Procedures
Ps 101 Physical Science
Ps 201 Psychology

SESSION II (6 WEEKS)
JULY 22 - AUGUST 29
COURSE LISTINGS

En 102 English Composition & Literature
En 202 Survey of English Literature
En 211 Shakespeare
En 206 Contemporary American Fiction
En 208 Modern Drama
En 209 Creative Writing
Ed 103 Introduction to Library Resources
Ed 202 Human Growth and Development
Ed 204 Creative Secondary Education
Ph 102 Contemporary Philosophy
Ar 102 Orientation in Art
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salmon...

continued from p. 1

Salmon noted that the energy crisis was a "credibility crisis" in some respects, as many people did not believe a real energy crisis really existed.

There were three primary "mis-decisions" which laid the foundation for the "long, cold winter of 1973-74," according to Salmon.

One was the 1956 decision to establish a National Interstate Highway system. This locked us into considering the automobile as the "premiere mode of transportation."

This prompted a decision to take mass-transit planning "off the drawing boards."

Salmon said the federal government has only recently begun to deal with mass transit again.

The second "mis-decision" was the determination to establish strict oil import quotas on a basis of "national security." This policy began in the last year of the Eisenhower administration.

A third error occurred when the oil industry persuaded the Eisenhower administration to discontinue an investigation into new sources for evergy.

Governor Salmon explained that New England was especially hurt by the energy crisis because it has no refineries and "we have zero capacity to provide for our own needs" in terms of energy. He noted that the federal government "put the screws" on an attempt to establish a refinery on the east coast of Maine.

New England was also hurt by "big private utilities" which prevented us from getting cheap hydro-electric power from Quebec, Salmon believes.

After his talk in town, Governor Salmon answered questions from members of the audience. At the College, a discussion in Proctor Lounge followed his speech.

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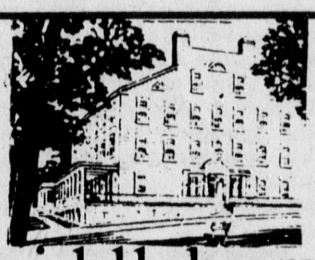
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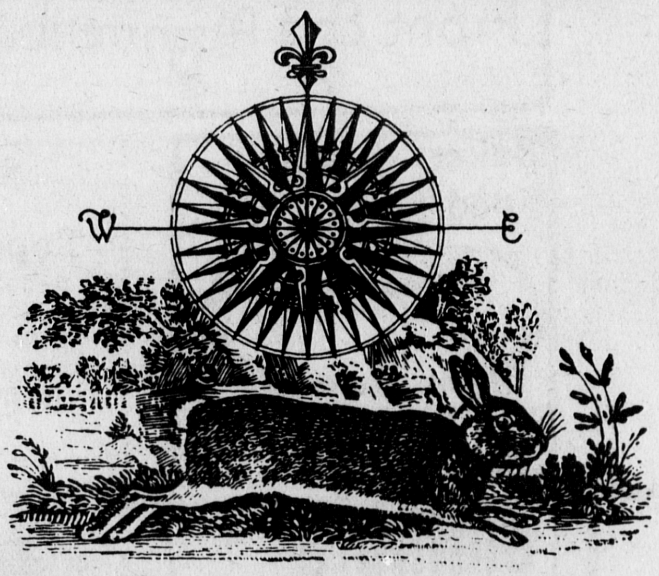
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lacrosse wins

By SCOTT ADLER

The Middlebury lacrosse team came home for its first game of the season sporting a 4-3 record, including a 2-2 spring trip. The home opener last Saturday against Amherst seemed more like a beach party than a lacrosse game. The crowd, under the influence of good sunshine and cheap beer, shouted its approvals and frequent disapproval with typical spring vigor.

The varsity team responded by beating Amherst soundly, 11-3. The game was a revenge match for the team's veterans, since they felt they should have won at Amherst last year.

The first quarter was all Middlebury. The fired-up laxmen, led by co-captain Peter Francis, jumped to a 4-0 lead by the end of the quarter. The second period was by far the weakest for the Panthers, who seemed satisfied with the early lead.

Amherst battled back with two goals which came as a result of isolating an Amherst attackman "one on one" with a Middlebury defender. The "Lord Jeffs" outshot Middlebury 13-9 in the second period, as compared to a 10-5 Middlebury advantage in the first quarter. The half ended with the score 5-2 in favor of the Panthers.

The second half opened with two beautiful efforts by attackman Cameron Brown. He began with a fine goal which awakened the crowd from its half-time sun bathing. The defender, in trying to stop the goal, almost took Brown's head off with his stick. Not only did Brown score but he drew a penalty in the process. Middlebury took advantage of the "man-up" opportunity with Brown setting up Francis with another goal.

Midfielder Mike Mulligan continued the romp with a blistering shot from fifteen yards in front of the cafe, beating the screened freshman goaltender from Amherst. Cammy Brown finished the scoring for the period by starting from behind the cage, beating two defensemen, amd threading the shot past the stunned goaltender.

The final quarter saw Middie John Doherty pick up his first goal of the season. Middlebury freshman goalie Eric Westergwrd saw action making several fine saves, but eventually yielded to the Amherst pressure for one goal. Another Panther freshman, Middie Allen Fitzpatrick, finished the scoring in the game by outplaying two Amherst men and sneaking the ball under the goaltender.

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community council...

continued from p. 1

Dean O'Brien said the College should "change its current attitude" toward the houses, seeking means for a more "direct, fruitful, and supportive" relation. This would necessitate a change in the College's legal relationship with the fraternities, he said.

The proposal gives the College the right of "first refusal" of purchase in the event a fraternity "ceases to exist." The Dean of the College will appoint one member to each fraternity corporation's board of directors. This will form a "legal buffer corporation to protect the sovereignty" of the individual fraternities, O'Brien said. He added that the right of refusal gives the College "potential ownership," creating an "instrument of recovery" of funds redirected to the fraternities in the form of room and board rebates.

It was decided that meetings be held with the individual fraternity alumni corporations to discuss the proposals, before June 1.

March 22 Meeting

A decision not to have a student speaker at this year's commencement ceremony, and the commission of a poll to select a faculty speaker were the major accomplishments of the Council's March 22 meeting. The Deans were asked to formulate a plan for drawing rooms in blocks at this meeting as well.

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love...

continued from p. 2

a tall, crowned hat,a poppy, a sheaf of grain, or a pomegranate. On November 10, 1970, responding to another objection, she said "Demeter's sanctuary appearsto have been used as a repository for broken gods and goddesses, perhaps for sacred burial after a calamity."

Ms. Love opened her speech with a description of Cnidus as one of the largest ancient cemeteries on the southwest coast of Turkey on the Agean Sea across from the Greek Islands. Its history dates from the 19-17th centuries B.C. It was a city of substantial wealth in the 7th century B.C., and in the 6th century began to mint its own coinage. A temple in Delphi was endowed in the 5th century, at which time Cnidus excelled in the sciences, and was famed for its medical school.

The zenith of Cnidus' wealth and power was reached in the 4th century B.C. It purchased the nude Aphrodite of Prxiteles (the other Aphrodite which Praxiteles had carved was draped). It was the first nude, Greek woman figure (the mistress of Praxiteles claimed that it was she who posed for the statue, and undressed before Senators to prove it.) Her right hand covered her sexual organ, which drew attention to it. She is shown usually entering or leaving a bath, which may symbolize the pure water in which she was born.

She was made of Parian marble and was the most celebrated and copied work of art in the ancient world. The statue is considered the basis of the Pygmalion myth; a young man enamored of the statue made passionate love to her in her temple, and then, ashamed of his actions, threw himself in the sea. The mark of his lust may be seen on her buttocks.

There are several theories of what happened to the original statue. One is that she was carried off to Constantinople and was destroyed in a fire in a temple in 475 A.D. Another is that Cnidus preserved her in the Temple of Aphrodite until the advent of Christianity.

The Temple of Aphrodite was evidently round (the accessibility of copies of the statue from all sides testifies to this), but no such building had ever been found until Ms. Love noticed "earth spilling in a circular pattern" and excavated the temple which was round. Found in or near the temple were an inscription identifying the building as an altar to the goddess Athena (priestess to Aphrodite), a dolphin mosaic (dolphins were sacred to Aphrodite), a Cnidean coin with an image of the statue, a pre-Hellenistic copy of the head, and cave ceramics over 1400 years old.

Also found were two groups of terracotta figures. The first group contained female heads, draped figures, statuettes given as gifts to Aphrodite, and a bronze belt buckle in the shape of a duck, surrounded by safty pins. The second group showed repetitious patterns; some depicted the birth of Aphrodite, and there were figures of madonnas, musicians, and the twin divinities (Demeter and Persephone). Ms. Love submitted the hypothesis that Cnidean terracotta sculpture was a new school of that art form. Cnidus also had a school of marble.

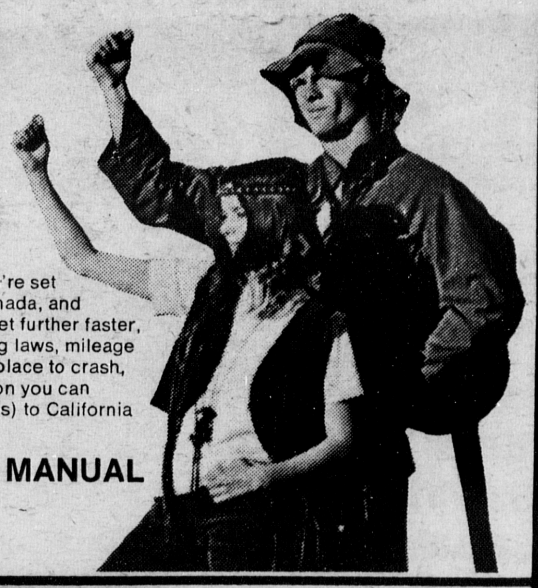
Ms. Love then discussed the marble hand found with holes for fingers doweled separately. Ms. Love hypothesized that this was the hand of the original Aphrodite, as its measurements matched those of the copies. She stated that it might have been easier for Praxiteles to carve the hand that covered Aphrodite's sexual organ without fingers and to attach the fingers later (thus the separate dowel holes). This would preserve the skin-like quality of the stone hand.

Love then ripped into the arguments of her critics concerning the actual head. She stated that their criticism was based on what journals and papers said she said, which was unreliable. She reiterated her statement that it was quite possible for Aphrodite's head to have been found in a temple of Demeter, as things were often moved. The Temple of Demeter was constructed in the 2nd century B.C., while the statue was carved in the 4th century. This shows that the statue would have been carried to the temple almost two centuries after its creation . She stated her reasons for believing that the head is the original: its marble material, ancient literary sources , and most importantly , its hairstyle.

Aphrodite's hairstyle is over the ear, pulled back in a bun at the nape of the neck. The Kaufman Head, in the Louvre, originally considered to be the real head, has a hairstyle that represents the "chic coiffure of the day," with a bun high on the neck. This hairstyle is inaccurate, however, as Cnidean coinage shows the rare low hairstyle.

Ms. Love concluded her speech after restating strongly her belief that the head she has found is the original head of Aphrodite of Cnidus. It remains for her to return to Cnidus to secure more proof of her contention.

Take a course in pleasure



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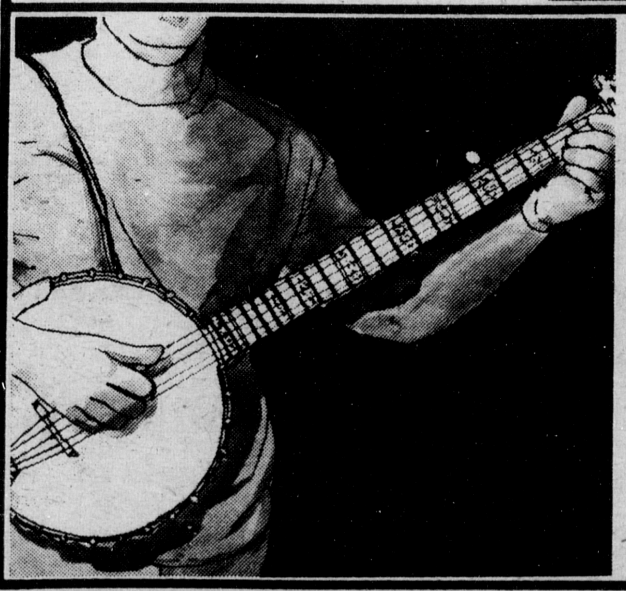

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could be taught well and responsibly. He added that they may well be better "than these sort of half-assed experimental things that are torn out of the side of your brain."

Mr. Michael Claudon (Economics) asked whether the professors who created Classical courses would be granted release time during the Fall Term to plan them. Mr. Ilgen suggested that professors who express a desire to teach a Classical course be given some free time to prepare it.

Dean O'Brien stated that he could not understand why it would be more difficult to prepare a Classical course than a conventional Winter Term one.

Mr. Kimberly Sparks (German) answered that Classical courses would require lectures. He added that it would be a waste of time to write a lecture that might only be presented once.

It would take "an awful lot of time and energy" to give a good course, Mr. Price said. He noted that the proposal was "being taken seriously," nonetheless.

Rick Eldridge, '75, Chairman of the Student Forum Curriculum Working Group, said that because faculty time is limited, he would prefer it be devoted to this kind of curriculum.

Mr. Sparks asked how it was possible to dictate that a department or division offer a course. He said this would be unenforceable.

Force Feeding Faculty

Dean O'Brien answered that it is possible to simply order a division leader to offer a course. "You can force students to take courses, why can't you force faculty to give them?"

Mr. Price objected that this was like "dictating imagination."

Dean O'Brien said the faculty could reject the proposal if it did not wish to follow it. He continued that there was no point in instituting a program that would not be enforced.

Mr. Peterson asked how the Classical Courses' discussion groups would work if the faculty acting as "moderators" were not familiar with the material. He added that it would be "great" to have faculty in the classes, but that a professor could not lead a discussion if he were learning the material at the same level as the students.

Professors would probable be "too proud" to want to "go in and do garbage" in someone else's course, Mr. Sparks suggested.

Mr. Peterson noted that whoever is in charge of the course will actually have to "be in on everything."

Dean O'Brien claimed that a faculty member would be a "more aggressive learner" than the students, and would aid the discussions. He said he realized that, "of course," the burden of carrying on a course would fall on whoever was in charge.

O'Brien mentioned that, presently, professors seldom present themselves to the students as learners.

If the teacher is going to be a learner, Eileen Rockefeller '74 asked, why not have students as the teachers?

Sans Esprit, Total Disaster

A certain type of "esprit" is necessary in Winter Term, said Mr. Glen Andres (Art). He added that if students and faculty are coerced into a course, it will be "a total disaster."

Classical Curriculum courses would require careful coordination between the two teachers, Mr. Sparks stated. They would be faced with new responsibilities and have no extra time to prepare. He said it should be made a privilege to teach a Classical course, not a "dumping ground."

The Educational Council's discussion also dealt with the proposal's new regulations for independent projects and internships. Dean O'Brien said the criteria in the proposal for independent projects are "a good deal more restrictive" than they presently are.

According to the proposal, O'Brien explained, Internships would have to be in clearly professional areas. Reading Groups would gave to stem from "a clearly qualifying experience, such as courses on the same subject."

O'Brien feels the Work/Experience idea is "obviously the shakiest part" of the proposal. He added that he was not too happy with the wording in the Work/Experience section of the proposal.

The proposal states that each student can elect to take one off-campus Work/Experience Project. These would be: a) projects which explore subjects, activities, or materials with which the student is unfamiliar and which could not be explored at the College, b) projects which involve significant social work, c) projects which are affiliated with a possible career objective."

In order to pursue such a project, the student would have to demonstrate "that the Project is one which can peculiarly be pursued only in Winter Term rather than in summer work or travel."

Work/Experience Freebie

Dean O'Brien said the Work/Experience possibility was a type of "freebie," and an "easy out for the Committee" which allowed it to tighten Internship requirements.

Mr. Sparks noted that the Work/Experience projects which would actually be accepted would depend on the "constitution" of the Curriculum Committee, which would decide on them.

Mr. Claudon asked whether it would be possible to require only three Winter Terms, granting no credit for the fourth.

Dean O'Brien responded that if this were the case, he would insist that a student stay off-campus during his free Winter Term. Rick Eldridge said he was against requiring only three Winter Terms.

O'Brien suggested that it would be possible to permit a student to carry out an off-campus project as a substitute for one Winter Term. He said no credit would be given for the project, but a student would "owe the College" a course if he accomplished nothing.

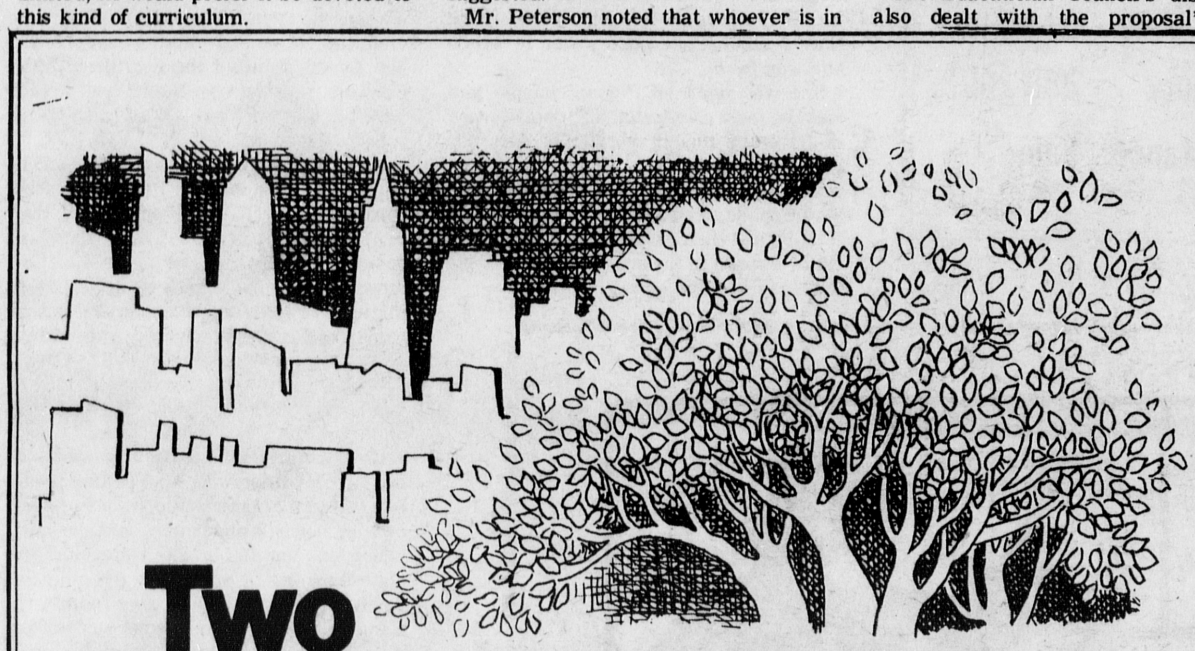
Mr. Peterson stated that there is a difference between what is "worthwhile" and what is " worth credit."

Mr. Ilgen said he would favor requiring three Winter Terms, and allow students to "do whatever the hell they want to do," during the fourth Winter, provided they are off-campus.

The Winter Term proposal will probably be presented to the individual Divisions first, and then go before the entire faculty in April, Dean O'Brien mentioned.

Half-vast Conception

At the end of the meeting, Mr. Peterson quipped that the proposal is "a vast conception, and vast conceptions have a way of becoming half-vast."



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